

Confederate Veteran.

March/April 2007



WILEIE J. HARDEE
Wheeler's Cavalry
C. S. A.
Died of wounds received
at Bentonville
March 23, 1863
Aged 17

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PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY IN
THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS

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S. A. Cunningham

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Official Journal of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans

*Though men deserve, they may not win, success;
The brave will honor the brave, vanquished none the less.*

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ON THE COVER — The grave of Willie Hardee adorned with Carolina jasmine and Army of Tennessee Battle Flags. *Photo by Frank Powell.*

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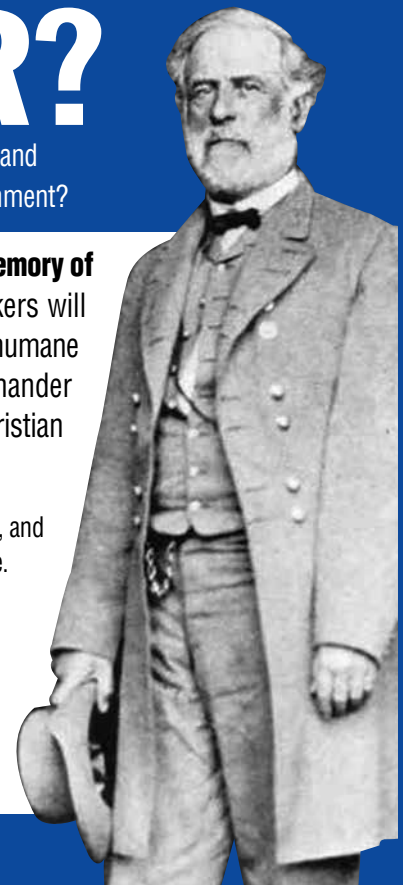
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FROM THE EDITOR



Photo by John Gregory

This issue we're featuring Willie Hardee, the young son of General William J. Hardee of Georgia. As you will read, young Willie was mortally wounded towards the end of the Battle of Bentonville, one of the last battles of the war.

I was moved by his story and wanted to feature him on the cover, but no pictures of Willie seem to exist. The next-best tribute seemed to be showing his final resting place. Willie rests about a 45-minute drive from our house. My wife Sara and I visited his grave on the anniversary of his death, a beautiful spring day. After a quick search of the cemetery, we found Willie's grave. We adorned his gravesite with Carolina jasmine from our yard and a couple of Army of Tennessee Battle Flags. And, even though he rests far from home and his family, he is not alone. We quickly spotted more than a dozen Confederate Veterans resting near him and spread throughout the cemetery. Even the veterans who passed away in the early 1900s have a similar type of headstone. It's a very quiet and peaceful place. We should all be so lucky to rest in such a pretty, tranquil location.

It will be Confederate History Month by the time you receive this issue. Confederate Memorial Day is observed in late April, early May and early June across the South. Please take time to attend a memorial service near you. If one isn't planned, then plan one. As Sons of Confederate Veterans, it's the very least we can do.

Remember to make your reservations for our upcoming reunion in Mobile. I have my airplane tickets, rental car reserved and room reservations. I'm excited about going and seeing everybody again and meeting some new faces and I hope you are, too.

Please continue to send in photos of your camp's activities. I receive a lot of favorable comments about the camp news section of our magazine. Thanks for the letters to the editor. Many people tell me that's the first part of the magazine they read. If you have any questions and concerns, please contact me. Until then, I remain,

Yours in the Cause,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank B. Powell, III". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Editor-in-Chief



REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

CHRISTOPHER M. SULLIVAN

CIC@SCV.ORG

The other day as I was crossing the street across from the Statehouse in Columbia, South Carolina, a well-dressed businessman called out to me “Do you have change for a dollar?”

Seeing that he had been studying the parking meter, I searched my pockets and drew out two quarters. “No, but will fifty cents help?” I replied.

He hesitated, arm outstretched with a dollar bill in his hand, he stood there mumbling something about being unsure about something. I immediately recognized two things. First, from his accent I could tell he was a Yankee; he had a big-city air about him. Second, the thought occurred to me that his hesitation was borne of a reluctance to make a 0.5 to 1 exchange rate.

Smiling, I placed the four bits into his open palm and hurried on to my meeting.

“Wait a minute...,” the man stammered, reaching out with the dollar bill. “I guess I need to give you this.”

“That’s all right,” I replied, looking over my shoulder. “Welcome to South Carolina.”

You should’ve seen the look on his face. Had I spat upon his polished wingtips I do not think he could have been more shocked. “That’s nice,” I heard him say as I hurried on. Then louder he said “That’s very nice!”

I instantly realized my mistake. I can only imagine him the next week sitting around a table in an elegant boardroom at some giant Gotham law firm, trying to convince his partners that in the South people would just give you money on the street. They’re all probably packing to move right now.

One thing is for sure, that fifty cents sure made an impression.

Changing the subject a little bit, let me ask you

a question: What would you do if you had a million dollars?

You might very well use some of that money to improve the quality of life for yourself and your family. You would probably want to give some of it to your church, and I hope you would want to contribute something to the work of the SCV.

Imagine what we could do if the SCV had an extra \$1,000,000. Many of the worthwhile programs we are trying to operate like the Sam Davis Youth Camp, the Stephen D. Lee Institutes, scholarship programs as well as the dozens of very worthwhile requests for funding assistance the GEC receives annually could be fully funded.

One of the rewarding and frustrating things about serving on the GEC is dealing with all the requests for funding assistance we receive. It is rewarding because it is remarkable to see the imaginative and beneficial projects in which our members and partners are engaged. On the other hand, it is frustrating because there is rarely enough money to properly support these many great projects.

If I had a million dollars, I would certainly want to contribute some of it to the important work of the SCV. How about you?

If you make even a casual study of the SCV’s financial model, you can see that we operate on “winter rations.” SCV national dues are only \$20 per year — a bargain any way you look at it — but, consider that out of every \$20 in national dues, about \$6.70 is spent on the *Confederate Veteran* magazine.

That leaves just \$13.30 to operate headquarters, pay our fine staff, support recruiting programs, and fund other basic operations. Since not much is left, that means that any good works we want to do — be it Heritage Defense, raising monuments, or the like

— must be funded from other sources. Just to be clear, when I say “other sources,” I mean donations.

There are many ways you can help your SCV become larger, more powerful, and more effective at fulfilling the charge.

The simplest way is to make a contribution of any amount to support the work of the SCV. Since the SCV is a non-profit organization, such contributions are tax-deductible. A contribution can take the form of a donation of cash, but it can also be in other forms as well.

For instance, stocks, bonds, or other securities which have appreciated over time can be donated to the SCV, thereby providing the donor with a means of avoiding capital gains’ taxes while supporting the work of the SCV. It’s simple and effective. In fact, securities that have increased in value may be worth more in tax savings if used for a charitable purpose. These gifts are generally deductible for their full value (if owned for longer than a year), and may also allow you to avoid the capital gains tax that might otherwise be collected from their sale.

If you have a traditional retirement account and are over 59½ years of age, you might also consider making withdrawals sufficient to fund your charitable gifts. In this way, some charitably-minded Compatriots may find that they can leave more of their estate to their loved ones free of gift and estate taxes.

Another very important way of making sure the SCV continues to press the battle to preserve our heritage well into the future is to include the SCV in your will. By adding just a few simple lines to your will, you can help guarantee that the SCV will have the desperately needed resources to continue the fight to defend our Southern heroes and symbols well into the next generation.

If you would like more information about aiding the SCV’s efforts in this way, contact General Headquarters, and we will be glad to help you find a qualified professional who can give you in-depth advice about your individual tax situation.

Our organization has members from all walks of life. Some of our folks are better off financially than others, but it doesn’t take much to make a big impact. First of all, every Compatriot can make a provision in his will for a bequest to the SCV. Likewise, every Compatriot could make a contribution to further our efforts. Even if that contribution is small.

Are you willing to give the SCV \$1,000,000?

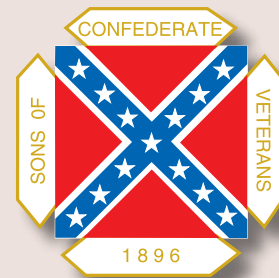
Can’t afford to make a donation that large right now? How about \$50? Is that asking too much? How about \$0.50?

If every Compatriot would contribute a paltry fifty cents per week, the SCV would have well over three-quarters of a million dollars! Think about that.

If you had fifty cents, would you give it to a stranger if he needed it?

Would you donate it to the work of the SCV?

Christopher M. Sullivan
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Dispatches From the Front

A collection of letters to the editor from our members.

General Thomas Jordan's Dictionary saved

To the Editor:

Yesterday I read with great interest your article on General Jordan by C.E. Avery (May/June 2006). Here's a little story that I need to share with you and Mr. Avery. I am from Long Island, NY. Back in the 80s I asked the local dump attendants to save any boxes of books for me before they are pushed into the pit at the landfill. One day, when going through a box of old books, I found one entitled *Military Dictionary* with an inscription in the inside of the cover from General Thomas Jordan. I never heard of him, so I went to a few different libraries to research who he was. I came away empty-handed, but one of the librarians suggested that I donate the book to a Civil War Museum in Pennsylvania. I did so and got a nice thank-you letter in return. But first, I had the inscription read and typed for me by one of the librarians because it was an old form of script and somewhat faded. I still have the copy of the inscription. It reads: "Augusta- T.I. Rayford. This dictionary was the one in use by me during the war from Centerville in Virginia to Charleston. It was smuggled from Washington's Headquarters (army of the Potomac) through the federal lines from Mrs. Mason one of our friendly agents in Washington who under the name of "augusta" corresponded with me under the name of T.I. (or J) Rayford giving repeatedly most valuable military and political information not only to our Headquarters but to the authorities at Richmond to whom I regularly communicated it. Presented to my friend William I. (or J) Massin as a slight testimonial of my high appreciation of the intelligence with which he understood not only the history of the war but the real basic principles for which the Southern people fought and

the causes of their defeat. November 9th, 1884. Thomas Jordan"

A few other interesting things are the dates. General Jordan was born on my sister's daughter's birthday, September 30. He died on my daughter's birthday, November 27, and the date on the inscription is my wife's daughter's birthday, November, 9. Strange, huh?

I will always remember just how close this book came to being bulldozed into the landfill at Cutchogue, Long Island, only to be saved by the kindness of a few town-dump workers who knew I liked books and sometimes remembered to save them for me.

I am a proud New Yorker, but I have learned much about the true causes of the War after moving to Florida 15 years ago. That book probably belongs in a Southern museum instead of in Pennsylvania, but at least it has been preserved and was not buried for eternity in the town dump.

*A Yankee in Dixie,
Phil Obenauer*

New family lines discovered through SCV

To the Editor:

I have only been an SCV member for about a year but it has brought me a lot of interest and enjoyment. In my last letter to the editor I mentioned that I had several Johnson cousins in Mosby's 43rd Cavalry battalion. I received several letter inquiries for genealogy information. The writers were overjoyed that my research information filled in or completed gaps in their family histories. The important thing is that starting any research in genealogy opens up whole new and/or expanded vistas. If we hark back to the

War Between the States, there were not that many Southern surnames present. Many intermarriages kept Southern history intact. I think that if the SCV organization has or maintains a historical web site, members will be able to gain further insight into the history of their own family's genealogy as well as WBTS information.

Here I am 3,000 miles away from Virginia, and I recently was made aware of a whole new branch of my family (Judd from 1736) besides the Johnsons' lineage. I provided this new cousin with a complete record of genealogy for his and my branch of that family. I now have a new cousin that I am anxious to meet when I once again return to my home state of Virginia. I enjoy your magazine thoroughly and look forward to each issue. Maybe a page could be dedicated to those looking for some particular family or information. Accomplishment by a group is much more successful than by an individual. Keep up the good work.

*James W. Coulsby
John S. Mosby Camp 1237
Front Royal, Virginia*

Those people only want our money

To the Editor:

I am writing in response to our Commander-in-Chief's report in the November/December 2006 issue of *Confederate Veteran* magazine. I am not taking issue with what Commander Sullivan said; I'd just like to add a few thoughts to one point he raised: the conspiracy brought about by the NAACP, the Urban League, and the NCAA to boycott South Carolina sports. Who'd ever have thought they would all be in bed together! (sarcasm intended)

The thing that bothers me is this: Why is it that literally a hundred thou-

sand Southerners will show up for a football game, wave flags, spend enormous amounts of money and look like fanatical fools, in general, all to cheer on a bunch of people who, for the most part, care little if anything about them. Ditto whatever university *the bunch* is playing for. Believe me, those liberal, socialist sinkholes we call universities are not what many of you think they are. I work for one; I know. The coaches care little about the fans, either; they care only about winning. Don't believe me. Just take a good look at Tommy Tuberville, formerly of Ole Miss and now of Auburn University. Everyone I've talked to says it was he who spearheaded the demise of the Battle Flag at Ole Miss and that he did so solely so he could win more football games. All this despite the outrage of Ole Miss alumni and fans. The other coaches are no better. Just take a moment to objectively think about what we're doing. We're supporting — financially, emotionally, and politically — some of our most ardent enemies. Why? For a game?

Once upon a time, college football was the redeeming savior of the South. We were being looked down upon and blasted by everyone from all over the country. But our football teams repeatedly bested theirs and, from it, we felt some vindication ... some justice. But what we must now all realize is that those days are over. Those universities, those coaches, those teams of mostly local young men playing for honor are gone. Take a serious look at what's left: the huge majority of those involved today are there for personal glory, greed, publicity and a multitude of other not-so-honorable reasons, whether they be players, coaches, or institutions. And this goes for basketball, baseball, NASCAR, and on and on. These people only want your money.

Need something to do on Saturdays and Sundays? Go to church. Spend some time with your family doing something constructive. Go hunting or fishing. Go to a local cemetery and clean up Confederate graves. Visit Confederate memorials and museums. Participate in local Southern events ... start a local Southern event. Spend your time and money with people who are proud to be Southern, not those out

to destroy us, our history, traditions and culture.

I care not what the NCAA or any other organized sporting group does. They no longer get a dime of my money nor a second of my time. Yes, the withdrawals were tough. Sports are a Southerner's favorite pastime but these very events and the people involved in them are working against us. It's time we boycott them! Put down your remote and your beer. Use your RV for something more productive. Take a stand. Wouldn't it be great to have a hundred thousand Southerners show up, wave Battle Flags and act like fanatics for the weekend in celebration of their heritage instead of a child's game? I'd like to think so, and I'd love to see it!

Greg Creech
Tallasse Armory Guards Camp 1921
Tallasse, Alabama

Enjoyed reading about Louis Leon

To the Editor:

I read fondly of Louis Leon in the subject piece and what he had written concerning a Christmas in camp. Private Leon was a Jew who served in Company B, 53rd NC. My great-grandfather and great-uncle served in Company C. Many years ago I was advertising in the *Confederate Veteran* for information concerning this regiment, and I was sent Private Leon's diary by a gentleman in NC. I, in turn, sent it from California back to NC for Mr. Weymouth Jordan in the Division of Archives and History. He replied, stating that he had never seen such, and after reading it over the weekend was certain he would use it. Fortunately, it was just in time to be included in Volume XIII, *NC Troops* published in 1993, and Private Leon is quoted extensively.

If the kind gentleman, whose name I have forgotten, reads this, please let me know so I may thank you once again. (Townsendl@cs.com)

Private Leon's diary was published later, and his last words bear repeating.

"When I commenced this diary, of my life as a Confederate soldier I was

full of hope for the speedy termination of the War, and our independence.

I was not quite nineteen years old. I am now twenty-three. The four years that I have given to my country, I do not regret, nor am I sorry for one day that I have given — my only regret is that we have lost that for which we fought. Nor do I for one minute think that we lost it by any other way than by being outnumbered at least five, if not ten to one. The world was open to the enemy, but shut out to us. I shall now close this diary in sorrow, but to the last I will say that, although but a private, I still say our Cause was just, nor do I regret one thing that I have done to cripple the North."

Brock Townsend
General W. R. Cox Camp 2051
Tarboro, North Carolina

Information in article appears inaccurate

To the Editor:

I read with interest the story of Real Son Major Arthur W. John that appeared in the November/December 2006 issue of the *Confederate Veteran*.

The author, Compatriot James Gray, stated that Major Arthur W. John was the son of Private Joseph John, a native of Wales, who served with Company K of the 54th Virginia Infantry. Regrettably, that is not true. I have several ancestors who served with the 54th and have accomplished much research regarding this regiment. Indeed, there was a "Joseph John" who served in Company K of the 54th, but he was not a Welshman, but a native Virginian.

The 1850 US Census of Roanoke County, Virginia, includes the family of Griffith John in the 55th District of that county. He is listed as age 44, a blacksmith and native of Pennsylvania. Griffith John had several children, including sons Joseph John, born about 1837, and James R. John, born about 1843, both in Virginia. According to the *Compiled Service Records*, both James R. John and his brother Joseph John enlisted in the Confederate Army at Sa-

Continued on page 52



REPORT OF THE LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

**LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
RONALD E. CASTEEL**

LTCIC@SCV.ORG

Has Political Correctness Arrived At The Museum Of The Confederacy?

The news that first came out of Richmond, Virginia, in late February has not — to say the least — pleased anyone in the Sons of Confederate Veterans with whom I've spoken. In fact, reaction to word that the Museum of the Confederacy may be moved from Richmond has been met with substantial negative reaction in Virginia and even across the Confederation. But compounding the criticism of a possible move is a statement that the leaders of the Museum of the Confederacy are giving consideration to dropping the word "Confederacy." This after a group of unnamed historians, preservationists and grant writers suggested the name change because the word "Confederacy" carried "enormous, intransigent and negative intellectual baggage with many," making it difficult to get sizeable corporate and private donations.

Carlton P. Moffatt Jr., chairman of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society board of trustees which governs the museum, said the board is "always looking for the best way to market the product." S. Waite Rawls III, the museum's president and chief executive officer, said no decision on a new name has been made.

But even talk about the possibility of a name change has angered many of those who take their Southern heritage seriously. Brag Bowling, former Virginia Division commander and current Army of Northern Virginia Executive Councilman, called any name change an "abomination" and a "failure of leadership from the top down at the museum." Bowling went on to say "to change the name of the museum is ridiculous...the whole message of the museum will be diluted by political correctness."

In its current location, next to the White House of the Confederacy, the museum is hemmed in by Virgin-

ia Commonwealth University medical complex. This is one of the reasons the museum has been struggling financially as annual visitations have dropped from around 92,000 to about 51,500.

There is great concern on the part of the Virginia Division of the SCV for both the proposed move and name change. Brandon Dorsey, a member of the MOC and former Virginia Division commander and resident of Lexington, Virginia, where it is possible the MOC would relocate to, said the Lexington City Council is getting pressure from a few left-wing ideologues who basically want to rewrite the history of the entire war to say that the South was evil. People, he said, who come to see the relics of the South don't want another politically correct watered-down museum that does not give hard viewpoints.

By the way, the Museum of the Confederacy houses the world's largest collection of War Between the States artifacts. Artifacts of all kinds, including personal items used by General Robert E. Lee and other Confederate generals, flags and other memorabilia that could be, and likely is, valued at more than \$200,000,000.000

Angered both by the possible move and name change, Frank Earnest, commander of the Virginia Division which numbers 4,000+ SCV members, says that conditions at the museum have declined steadily over the past years to a degree where the current administration now has the Museum at a point of "near-crisis."

During a news conference, Commander Earnest said the SCV plans to meet with the Museum's board of directors to offer to take over the board and to discuss the replacement's president and CEO Rawls. The White House of the Confederacy, the home of President Jefferson Davis, stands at 12th and East Clay streets in Richmond. It's been there since 1818. It will not be affected by any relocation of the Museum nor any pos-

sible move.

During the March 3, 2007, meeting of the SCV's General Executive Council, the board of directors authorized Commander-in-Chief Chris Sullivan to establish contact with the powers that be at MOC to discuss future possibilities and matters of concern to our organization.

Educating MSNBC

An SCV member sets the historical record straight for MSNBC. MSNBC has a feature during its evening news called *The Worst* by one of their liberal anchors. A few weeks back *The Worst* selected the Virginia State House as "the worst" for rejecting the commemoration of Abraham Lincoln's 200th birthday. *The Worst* drew this great response from Compatriot Dan Greeson of Aiea, Hawaii. I pass the response along for your enjoyment.

Mr. Olbermann,

Your selection of the Virginia State House as the "Worst" reflects your ignorance of history. Virginia did not leave the Union to perpetuate slavery. Virginia left the Union in response to President Lincoln's request that the State raise troops to invade those Southern states which had already left the Union. Other states in the Upper South did the same.

"Secession was a right reserved to the states when the Constitution was drafted and was legal, not treason. Those in the North who wanted to try President Davis for treason were advised by the Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court not to do so, as the Court would be forced to rule that secession was legal, and Lincoln's invasion of the South was illegal.

"I suggest you study the history of the United States from a more advanced text than your junior high school history book. It may keep you from making a fool of yourself next time.

"By the way, I do not watch your program or anything else on MSNBC, and I would not be surprised if the network lost more viewers, especially in the South, due to your idiotic choice.

S/Bernard D. Greeson
Aiea, Hawaii
Sterling Price Camp 145, St. Louis, MO

Note: Compatriot Greeson was the last skipper of the submarine USS *Robert E. Lee* (SSBN-601) from 1980-1983. The *Robert E. Lee* was on the last two Polaris patrols out of Guam, then as an attack submarine based at Pearl Harbor and then deactivation at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. Somehow it just seems fitting that the

skipper of the *Robert E. Lee* is the descendant of a Confederate veteran. Dan says the USS *Robert E. Lee* Association is working with Stratford Hall to help commemorate the Lee Bicentennial and suggests a visit to www.ssbn601.com

Latest Division Numbers From IHQ

Rounding out my column for this issue of *Confederate Veteran* is data passed along to me by Executive Director Ben Sewell regarding the latest up-to-date division numbers.

SCV Strength By Divisions

Army of Northern Virginia	Army of Tennessee
DE..... 36	AL..... 1,790
MA..... 2	FL..... 1,582
MD..... 500	GA..... 4,232
NC..... 3,130	IL..... 154
NJ..... 24	IN..... 140
NY..... 69	KY..... 743
PA..... 142	MS..... 1,589
SC..... 3,437	OH..... 125
VA..... 4,210	TN..... 2,568
WV..... 270	WI..... 13
TOTAL ANV: 11,820	TOTAL AOT: 12,936

Army of Trans-Mississippi

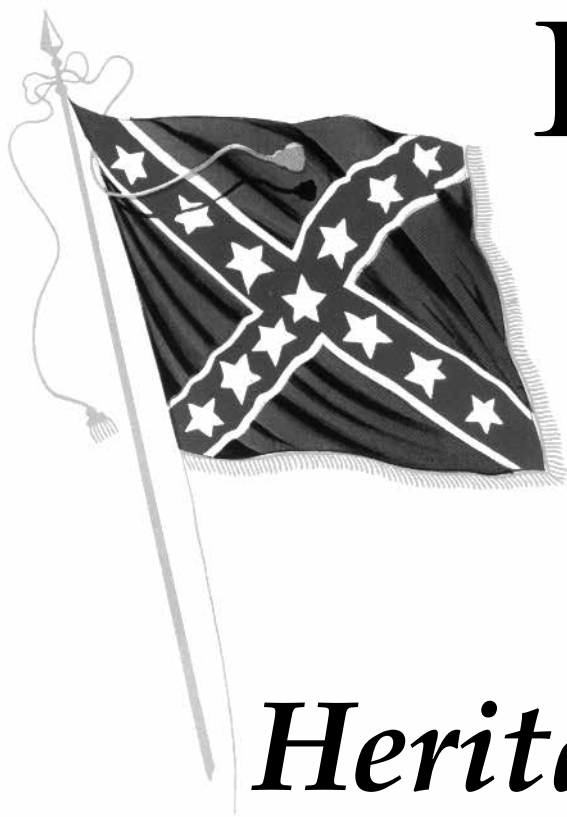
AK..... 21	MO..... 511
AR..... 488	NM..... 76
AZ..... 130	NV..... 109
CA..... 317	OK..... 96
CO..... 40	OR..... 29
IA..... 35	SD..... 23
KS..... 243	TX..... 2,526
LA..... 1,161	UT..... 23
	WA..... 31
	TOTAL ATM: 5,859

General William McCain Camp 5841,239
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP:31,854

For The Cause,

Ron Casteel
Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief, SCV
Itcic@scv.org





Forward The Colors

**AN EDITORIAL FROM
THE CHIEF OF
HERITAGE DEFENSE**

Heritage Offense for Defense

Although the liberal media will certainly not give the SCV credit for its recent victory against the minority interest group of the NCAA, in effect we have stopped this group from applying more restrictions on the colleges and universities of South Carolina and Mississippi because of the Confederate Flag at the South Carolina State Capitol. However, regardless of the media, I hereby claim victory for the SCV. Someone suggested to me that our Commander-in-Chief Chris Sullivan should send a message to USC and Clemson saying *You're Welcome*.

Setting aside our defenses against national issues such as the NCAA and NASCAR for a moment, I would like to address a matter I feel is of the utmost importance in our overall fight against the relentless attacks against our Southern culture. At the current time the SCV expends a great deal of time, effort and money in defending against attacks on our heritage. Many of these are T-shirt cases in the school systems; others are changing of names of bridges and streets, schools, the tak-

ing down of Confederate statues for supposed repairs that suddenly get lost and do not go up again, etc.

We have had limited success at best in stopping the aforementioned attacks. Why? Because we are fighting battles that the liberals initiate, on their battlefield. These battlefields consist of city, county, state and federal property. In these battles they decide what the next battle will be: school, cemetery, courthouse lawn, city street, etc. They have unlimited resources such as insurance policies, county, city and federal tax money and attorneys to attack us that back up these principals, mayors, councilman etc. For example, regarding school T-shirt cases, in cases where, let's say the principal loses, it's no skin off his teeth. If the principal loses the school insurance policy pays the bill. If we lose, *WE* pay the bill. Even in the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals where we have the one favorable decision in the Castoria case, any school board, principal or teacher, just in from Brooklyn, can initiate another case. Even if we win it takes

time and money on the SCV's part to defend. In all the other circuit courts we are at the mercy of judges for the most part, and the liberal judges generally rule against us. Gentlemen, *THIS* battlefield is *Gettysburg* for the SCV.

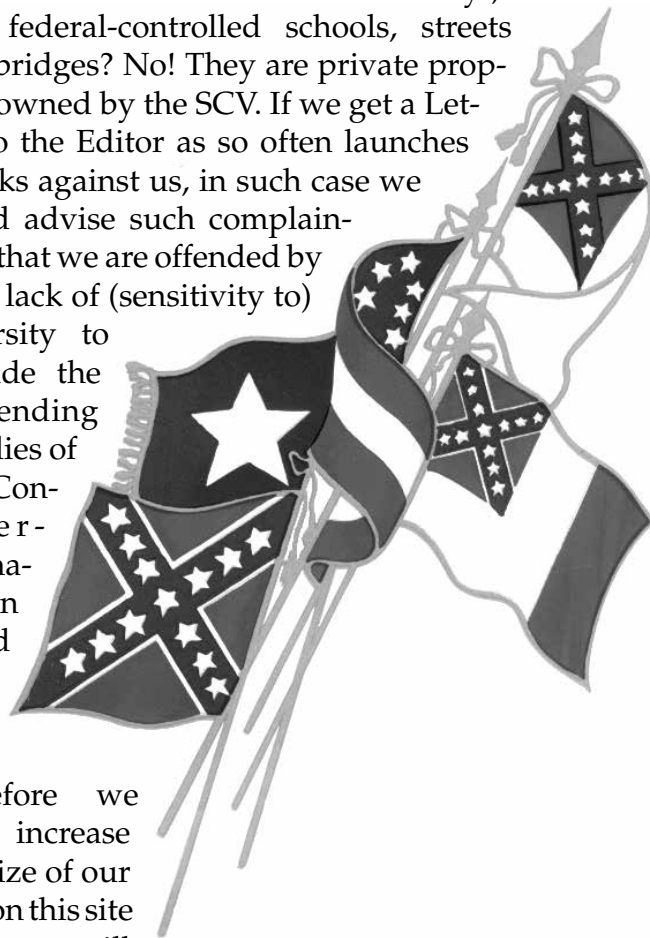
Let's say we win in stopping the name change of a hypothetical bridge from the General Wade Hampton Bridge to the MLK Bridge or we win a T-shirt case in the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals or perhaps we win in keeping a flag up in the Confederate section of a city cemetery. Please realize that all of these victories are temporary. All of these victories are vulnerable; they are not permanent. They last only as long as the current school board president or local politician is in office. With the coming of a new school board president from Chicago or a succeeding politician, they can be challenged all over again, causing us to spend more time and money defending, with high exposure to losing in the second round.

In this day and time when the Republican party is trying desperately to win over minority votes from the Democrats, Republican campaign managers launch attacks against our flag etc. in hopes of impressing the minorities and therefore winning minority votes. It, of course, does not work. However, it does result in the removal of Confederate flag, statues and the changes in school names, roads and bridges.

Gentlemen of the SCV, I propose a new Heritage Defense Action.

This defense I term *Heritage Offense, for Defense*. Let us no longer fight on the liberal modern-day battlefield of Gettysburg. Some individual SCV Camps and Divisions have already begun this offensive, and my hat is off to them. Let us seek out these new battlefields of the "Cold Harbor" type and entrench our defense and therefore begin a new offense. I would like to see us purchase small slivers of land near *liberal* National Park Service-controlled battlefields, entrances to towns and cities where we might erect our flags and monuments.

Are such sites vulnerable as are city-, state- and federal-controlled schools, streets and bridges? No! They are private property owned by the SCV. If we get a Letter to the Editor as so often launches attacks against us, in such case we could advise such complainants that we are offended by their lack of (sensitivity to) diversity to include the descending families of the Confederate nation and



therefore we will increase the size of our flag on this site or put up still more monuments. These sites and monuments are assets on the books of the SCV, not liabilities as the money we pour into T-shirt, street and monument cases. If your camp or Division is aware of property that we might purchase, for this purpose please advise me.

Gentlemen of the SCV, we are going on the offense. If we can erect five new sites a year, we can wear them down and defeat them.

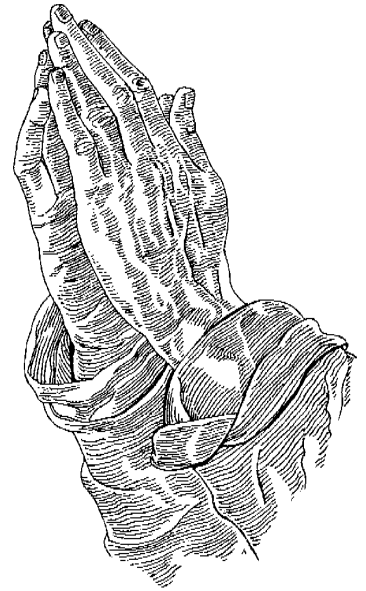
In the Bonds of the South,

**Darryl Felton Starnes
Chief of Heritage Defense
7306 McClellan Road
Mechanicsville, VA 23111
home (804) 779-3653
e-mail: chd@scv.org**



Chaplain's Comments

Dr. Cecil A. Fayard, Jr.
Chaplain-in-Chief



Men of Character

Part One

Deuteronomy 6:5-7, "And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all they soul, and with all thy might. And these words, that I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart: And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up."

Men of character are to lead their homes in a Godly manner. As members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans we need to be men of character and men of courage, emulating the values that our forefathers held dear. The Word of God places great responsibilities on men. Men are commanded to lead their homes in a way that will please the Lord God of Heaven.

Can it be said of you what was said of Abraham? God said "I know him [Abraham], that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord" (Gen. 18:19).

One of the greatest responsibilities men have is to love.

Men of Character love their children and grandchildren

I cannot understand a man who does not love his children or grandchildren, who does not love his own flesh and blood. We are to love our children and bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. If you do not have children, be assured that there are little eyes watching you and repeating your words and deeds.

Ephesians 6:4 says, "And, ye fathers provoke not your children to wrath: but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

"Bring them up" is the same Greek word translated "nourisheth" in Ephesians 5:29. The Christian dad is to nourish his children by loving them and encouraging them in the Lord. He is to do so by right action. Our actions should bring honor to our history, our heritage and our family.

Children need not only the nourishment of food, shelter and clothing; they need love. They need to be nourished emotionally, spiritually and, I believe, historically. It is important that the youth of the South know the truth about why our ancestors fought and died in the War for Southern Independence. We must preserve our history and proclaim it to our youth. I look upon our duty in this area as a work of love, because we love our heritage; we, in love, need to share it with each generation. Young people need to see films like *Song of the South* etc. They

need to be exposed to good biographies of great men of the South and of others who have stood for Biblical principles.

Robert E. Lee's oft-repeated advice to his children was to, "Read history, works of truth, not novels and romances." Children and grandchildren need Godly examples to follow. May God grant to us the privilege of being a right example to them. With all of the worldly and ungodly so-called heroes of our day, we need to be men of truth and trust, men who set a Godly pattern for our youth to copy. The word "admonition" in Ephesians 6:4 means "to correct by discipline, to teach by act." In this word "admonish" there is a negative and a positive aspect. The negative is to warn of those things that are wrong; the positive is to impart truth. There is a need to replace wrong teaching with right teaching, to replace bad actions with right actions, to replace bad examples with good and godly examples.

You can discourage your children by saying one thing and doing another. The saying, "Do as I say and not as I do" is hogwash. In this year of Lee, we can look to this great man of faith and character as an example for all to follow, young and old. Author Bishop Robert R. Brown said of Lee, "There is no recorded instance when his conversation in the field or barracks could not have been equally acceptable in a lady's drawing room. An examination of the two-thousand letters which still exist fails to uncover the slightest suggestion of vulgarity." May the Lord give

us such a testimony of Christian faith and virtue.

Fathers are not to use their God-given authority to abuse their children. Fathers need to encourage, not discourage; to build up, not to tear down. Don't say things like "You'll never amount to a hill of beans." Don't exasperate your children. Don't make them angry individuals. Praise your children. Keep your promises. Don't be hard; be sensitive. Give good, solid advice, the kind of advice General Lee gave to Martha William: "There is scarcely anything that is right that we cannot hope to accomplish by labor and perseverance. But the first must be earnest and the second unremitting." Note the advice General Lee gave to his son Custis, "You must study to be frank with the world. Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say what you mean to do, on every occasion, and take it for granted that you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor, you should grant it, if it is reasonable; if not, tell him plainly why you cannot; you would wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind.

"Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at the sacrifice. Deal kindly but firmly with all your classmates; you will find it the policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not.

"If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others, of what you complain; there is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to



be one thing before a man's face and another behind his back."

It is my desire as chaplain-in-chief to see a revival of Biblical Christianity sweep over our great land, and may it begin with the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Our Confederate forefathers experienced such a refreshing in The Great Revival in the Southern Armies. May we once again feel the winds of regeneration blowing mightily upon us.



The Last Roll



Raphael Semmes 11
Mobile, AL
Robert M. Carswell

CSS *Florida* 102
Orlando, FL
Billy Vann Lathem

Gen. Robert E. Lee 1383
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL
Gerald Leo Boling

Battle Of Olustee 1463
Lake City, FL
Merrill Edward Williams

Gen. John B. Gordon 46
Atlanta, GA
Byron A. Gilbreath

Tattnall Invincibles 154
Reidsville, GA
John H. Marcum

McDaniel-Curtis 165
Carrollton, GA
Darwin C. Dorminey
James S. White

McLeod-Moring 1386
Swainsboro, GA
Brannon Julian Snell

Jefferson Davis Birthplace
1675
Fairview, KY
James G. Darnell

Brig. Gen. Thomas Moore
Scott 1604
Minden, LA
Danny Joe Parker

Anacoco Rangers 1995
Leesville, LA
Malcolm Johnson

Gainesville Volunteers 373
Picayune, MS
David Fadner Crawford

Jefferson Davis 635
Jackson, MS
David Giles Williamson

Gen. William Barksdale
1220
Columbus, MS
James Wesley Hendrix

George Davis 5
Wilmington, NC
Richard A. Hinson
Lonnie G. Bullin

Cleveland Regiments 1663
Cleveland County, NC
Charles Eugene Clark

Nantahala Rangers 1839
Franklin, NC
Roy Lynn Wooten

Col. John B. Palmer 1946
Spruce Pine, NC
Phillip Washington Young

Gen. Wade Hampton 273
Columbia, SC
Samuel Owen Stone
James Walker Green

General Ellison Capers 1212
Moncks Corner, SC
John L. Thompkins

Hampton Redshirt Rider
1876
Columbia, SC

Donald O'Neil Newnham

Longstreet-Zollicoffer 87
Knoxville, TN
William C. Cooke

Nathan Bedford Forrest 215
Memphis, TN
Robert N. Sinclair
William Parker Halliday

John Hunt Morgan 270
Springfield-Greenbrier, TN
James S. Armstrong

MG William D.
McCain HQ 584
Columbia, TN
**Michael Rodney
Fletcher**
Douglas L. Alford

Dillard-Judd 1828
Cookeville, TN
Elmer Mark Montgomery

Lt. Robert J. Tipton 2083
Hampton, TN
Kurt S. Guy

Capt James Gillaspie 226
Huntsville, TX
J. M Pollard

Maj. Robert M. White 1250
Temple, TX
George Hugh Ballentine

Gen. W. L. Cabell 1313
Dallas, TX
E. Ray Green

Stone Fort 1944
Nacogdoches, TX
Norman Andrew Allport

Lee Jackson 1
Richmond, VA
Aubin Boulware Lamb

Colonel D. H. Lee Martz 10
Harrisonburg, VA
Donald Reid Windley

Black Horse 780
Warrenton, VA
Harry Lynn Hopewell

Powhatan Troop 1382
Powhatan, VA
Turner Shepherd Nelms

Cabell-Graves 1402
Danville, VA
Carroll W. Herndon

Urquhart-Gillette 1471
Franklin, VA
Garnet Emerson Whitley

High Bridge 1581
Farmville, VA
John M. Osborn

Gen. Robert E. Lee 1589
Midlothian, VA
Judson Edward Mills

Jubal Early 1691
Hillsville, VA
Jerry Wayne Felts

Appomattox Rangers Court
House 1733
Appomattox, VA
Otho Wesley Martin

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee 1805
Spotsylvania, VA
Ray Edward Hoskins
Cloyd Anthony Flood

Princess Anne 1993
Virginia Beach, VA
John Albert Griffin

General Alfred Beckley 865
Beckley, WV
Rick Dean Stover

Flat Top Copperheads 1694
Princeton, WV
Eddie Eugene Caudill

Confederate Images

by C.E. Avery



General Ellison Capers

Charleston, South Carolina, was birthplace of and home to Ellison Capers, born there October 14, 1837. He attended the South Carolina Military Academy, better known now as the Citadel, and graduated in 1857. Following this, he became principal of Mount Zion School in Winnsboro before returning to the Citadel in 1859 to teach, with the rank of second lieutenant.

He was elected major of the 1st South Carolina Rifles, a militia regiment, in December 1860. During the secession crises, Governor Pickens sent Colonel Pettigrew and Capers to persuade Major Anderson to evacuate Fort Sumter, but without success. Under Capers' command, the 1st South Carolina Rifles took part in the bombardment of Ft. Sumter in April 1861.

Capers served briefly in northern Virginia before helping to recruit the 24th South Carolina Infantry Regiment, of which he became its lieutenant colonel in April 1862. The regiment saw service along the Carolina coast and defeated a Union force on James Island on June 3. Thirteen days later they again helped defeat the enemy at the Battle of Secessionville.

The following year, General Beauregard sent Gist's South Carolina Brigade, which the 24th was a part of, to General Joseph E. Johnston in Mississippi to help relieve pressure

on Vicksburg. Capers was wounded in the leg on May 14, 1863, during the Battle at Jackson. After the fall of Vicksburg, Gist's Brigade was transferred to the Army of Tennessee. Two months later Capers was again wounded while leading his men during the Battle of Chickamauga.

In January 1864, Capers was promoted to colonel of the 24th. As part of the Army of Tennessee, they participated in most of the bloody battles during the Chattanooga and Atlanta campaigns. From August to September 1864, he briefly commanded Gist's Brigade, Cheatham's Division of Hardee's Corps.

During the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, Capers became brigade commander when Gen. Gist was killed. Capers himself was wounded during the battle on November 30. He was formally appointed to rank of brigadier general on March 1, 1865, leading the brigade in the Carolinas. He surrendered at Ben-

tonville, North Carolina, in late March.

After returning to South Carolina, General Capers was made secretary of state by the South Carolina legislature in December 1865. In 1868, he resigned as secretary of state to become an Episcopal minister. In 1893, he became assistant bishop of South Carolina and bishop the following year. He was active

in the United Confederate Veterans, serving as chaplain general for a number of years. The South Carolina volume of the *Confederate Military History* was written by Capers and published in 1899. In 1904, he became the seventh chancellor of the University of the South.

General Capers died on April 22, 1908, at Columbia, South Carolina, where

he is buried in the Trinity Episcopal Churchyard under a monument with the following inscription: "He rendered unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's." ❧



General Ellison Capers

The General's Son

William Joseph Hardee, Jr.

by Patrick B. O'Neal, Mingo Camp 1717, Spivey's Corner, NC

After every war, controversy arises over the significance of the final campaign, the final battle, the final casualty. When is the cause lost? When is further sacrifice unreasonable? Soldiers, their families, politicians, and historians of later generations will give different answers.

Lieutenant General William Joseph Hardee, CSA, the most experienced and perhaps most respected corps commander of the Army of Tennessee, in an interview with a correspondent for the *New York Herald* six days after the surrender of the Army of Tennessee at Durham Station, said,

I confess . . . that I was one of the hot Southerners who shared the notion that one man of the South could whip three Yankees; but the first year of the war pretty effectually knocked that nonsense out of us, and, to tell the truth, ever since that time we military men have generally seen that it was only a question how long it would take to wear our army out and destroy it. We have seen that there was no real hope of success, except by some extraordinary accident of fortune, and we have also seen that the politicians would never give up till the army was gone. So we have fought with the knowledge that we were to be sacrificed with the result we see today, and none of us could tell who would live to see it. We have continued to do our best, however, and have meant to fight as if we were sure of success.¹

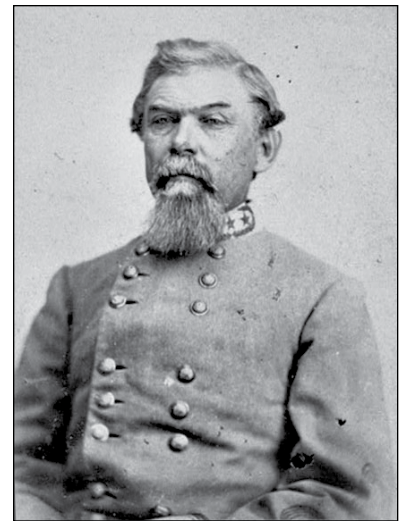
In the last charge on the last day of the Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina,

the last fight of the Army of Tennessee, General Hardee and his sixteen-year-old son did their best.

William Hardee grew up in a military tradition. His grandfather, Joseph Hardy, was an ensign in the Pitt County, North Carolina, militia before the Revolution. By 1776 he had been commissioned a naval lieutenant in Georgia. He supplied and manned his own ship, attacking enemy privateers and raiding British troops in the Savannah area. In 1778 he was part of a squadron that captured two British brigs and a sloop. In recognition of his activities, the British government revoked his citizenship and declared him to be a criminal. The state of Georgia, however, rewarded him with a grant of 1360 acres, on which he established a successful cotton plantation. In the early years of statehood he served as a justice of the peace and represented his county in the Georgia General Assembly.

Captain Hardy's son John was a teenager when his father moved to Georgia. He enlisted in the Georgia militia in 1793, and in the War of 1812, held the rank of major and commanded a battalion of cavalry. The family's agricultural pursuits continued to prosper and Major Hardee — he used both spellings of the name — was elected on several occasions to the Georgia State Senate.

William Joseph Hardee, born October 12, 1815, the Major's seventh and youngest child (fifth son), grew up hearing exciting tales of battle in-



General William J. Hardee

volving the Spanish, the British, and the Indians. Several prominent Revolutionary veterans were neighbors. Although his brothers chose business and professional careers, William wanted to be a soldier. He studied at home under tutors who lived with the family, and by the age of fourteen, had established a record as a proficient student, far advanced from what was expected at his age. He then applied to his representative in Congress for appointment to the United States Military Academy. He wrote to the Secretary of War, "Among many other wishes it is my most earnest one, to be admitted as a cadet to the US military academy at West Point."²

There was no vacancy at West Point for a fourteen-year-old. Three years later William wrote a somewhat demanding letter to the new Secretary of War,

Lewis Cass, asking that his application be reconsidered, and made a personal visit to the governor of Georgia to obtain his endorsement. His determination was rewarded, and William entered West Point at age eighteen.

Hardee's academic grades were not good. He had difficulty with mathematics, science, and engineering, but he was enthusiastic in his military studies. His military rank advanced each year, and in his senior year he was appointed a lieutenant in the cadet corps.

After receiving his commission, he was assigned to serve under General Winfield Scott in the removal of the Cherokee tribes from Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. After this was accomplished, he reported to a cavalry unit in Florida engaged in activities against the Seminoles. During a period of illness and convalescence in St. Augustine in 1840, William courted Elizabeth Dummett, daughter of a successful sugar producer, and they were married in November. A week after the wedding William left for France to attend the Royal Cavalry School for a year. After completion of his studies in France, he traveled through England and visited Boston. Meanwhile, his unit, the Second Dragoon Regiment, had been transferred from Florida to Louisiana. He and Elizabeth made their home in Baton Rouge, and later at Fort Jessup. His first two children were born there, Anna in 1843 and Sarah ("Sallie") in 1845.

Captain Hardee was ordered to Mexico in April 1846, where he was captured and held as a prisoner of war for two weeks. Rumors spread blaming Hardee for the capture of his unit, and he requested a Court of Inquiry, which concluded that his conduct "was in all respects that of an intelligent and gallant soldier..." Hardee and his company of dragoons were much more successful throughout the remainder of the Mexican campaign, and in November 1847, the Georgia legislature presented a ceremonial sword to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hardee for "his brilliant achievements in Mexico," which was received on his behalf by his older brother Noble Andrew.³

Hardee returned from the Mexican

War, arriving in New Orleans on February 14, 1848. Within a few days he was back with his family, who had returned to St. Augustine. In May he was ordered to Baltimore as a recruiting officer, and he spent the last months of 1848 at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, training the recruits. The new dragoons completed their training at the end of the year and were sent to Texas. Hardee was allowed to gather his family for the move to San Antonio. In St. Augustine he was greeted by the newest member of the family, William Joseph Hardee, Jr., "Willie." The Hardee's fourth child, Elizabeth ("Bess") was born in San Antonio in 1850.

The next year Hardee returned from leading an expedition into Comanche country to find his wife Elizabeth critically ill with tuberculosis. He took leave to move the family back to St. Augustine, but Elizabeth's condition worsened. In 1853 the War Department accommodated him by giving him an administrative position with the Florida militia. Elizabeth died on June 10, 1853, and was buried in the National Cemetery. William placed the children in the care of Elizabeth's older sister Anna ("Dena"), who kept them surrounded by family in St. Augustine.

Hardee expected to be reassigned to Texas, but instead was ordered to report to Washington for temporary special duty. His accomplishments in the Mexican War and his innovations in training, based on his experience in France, had been recognized by his superiors, and he was assigned to work with Secretary of War Jefferson Davis to prepare a new army tactics manual. Hardee and Davis worked together daily, and *Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics* was published in 1855. It served as the guide for officers both North and South in the War Between the States.

Major Hardee requested and received assignment to a new unit, the Second Cavalry, formed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. The officers had been hand-picked by Jefferson Davis: Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston as commander and Robert E. Lee as executive officer. Edmund Kirby Smith was a captain, and John Bell Hood was a lieutenant. When Hardee arrived

in September 1855, Johnston and Lee were away, sitting as members of a court-martial at Fort Leavenworth. Hardee was in temporary command of the regiment and instituted a program of intensive training that included the officers as well as the troops. The unit moved on to Texas later that fall, and Hardee stayed there until June 1856, when he was ordered to report to West Point to serve as Commandant of the Corps of Cadets.

Hardee, under the direction of Davis, significantly reorganized the program of the Academy. He made changes in military instruction and was strict in discipline. He set high standards for both instructors and students. He also improved social and religious opportunities for the cadets and was responsive to their suggestions. And Hardee, a widower, enjoyed the social life of his position and developed a great following in the civilian community.

The most important benefit for Lieutenant Colonel Hardee was that he could be reunited with his children; they could be a family again after almost three years' separation. In the summer of 1857 the children and their Aunt Dena came to West Point and remained there for over three years. Willie was just eight-and-a-half when he arrived. Unlike his father at that age, Willie was not an outstanding student. Willie needed help with arithmetic. Colonel Hardee made arrangements for a young assistant professor of mathematics from Maine, Lieutenant Oliver O. Howard, to help Willie with his studies. Lieutenant Howard was deeply religious and Hardee encouraged him to institute prayer meetings and offer spiritual counseling to the cadets. Hardee and Howard, so different in age, rank, and personality, became lifelong friends.

Willie's primary occupation was to aggravate the cadets. Willie and his friends — other children of faculty members — unmercifully picked on the plebes, following them as they drilled, calling false cadences to confuse them, and mocking their mistakes. The cadets retaliated when there were no faculty members in sight, chasing Willie and rubbing his face in the mud or snow. Finally, Willie went too far, and a

cadet sergeant filed a formal complaint: "I beg leave most respectfully to complain of the annoyances to which the files of my company are exposed when marching from parade. Last evening they were hit with knotted handkerchiefs and screamed at by the officers' children.... There were at least a dozen children in the crowd. Those conspicuous for their actions were the sons of Col. Hardee & Prof. Bartlett."⁴ Colonel Hardee was embarrassed. Willie learned a lesson. There were no more complaints from the cadets.

The cadets no doubt did not understand Willie and would not have believed the truth if it had been explained to them. The reason Willie tormented them so was simple: he wanted to be just like them. He wanted to be a soldier! His behavior was a little boy's way of getting affection — or, at least, attention — from the young men he most admired. For the rest of his brief life he would do everything he could to follow that dream.

Colonel Hardee completed his tour of duty at West Point in 1860 and expected to go back to Texas. He was offered a professorship at Virginia Military Institute, but turned it down. He took his family back to St. Augustine. While on leave he traveled throughout the South and became involved in the secession movement. He refused an appointment as adjutant general of Georgia, but worked to procure weapons and munitions for the state. Georgia seceded from the Union on January 19, 1861, and on January 29, Hardee resigned from the United States Army.

Hardee was commissioned a colonel in the Georgia Army and was assigned to organize a regiment of infantry at Savannah. Two weeks after Jefferson Davis was elected President of the Confederacy, Hardee was summoned to Montgomery to participate in the organization of the new Confederate Army. He accepted appointment as a Confederate colonel and resigned from the Georgia Army. Hardee was sent first to command a garrison in Alabama and then was given command of a brigade in Arkansas. Part of that unit was a band of rowdy Irish railroad workers commanded by the educated and artic-

ulate Irishman, Patrick Cleburne, who became one of Hardee's closest friends. Reflecting on his time with the Arkansas unit, where he served as one of Hardee's lieutenants, General Basil W. Duke wrote after the War,

*General Hardee was a thoroughly educated and accomplished soldier. No one in the old army, perhaps, was more perfectly versed in either the more important or the minutest details of professional knowledge. I believe that it is admitted that he had no superior as a corps commander, and his capacity for handling troops on the battlefield and his skill as a tactician were unsurpassed ... I have sometimes heard General Hardee characterized as a martinet. This is not just to him. He believed in careful discipline and was sometimes strict in enforcing its essentials. But he was never harsh, and was not only solicitous for the comfort of his men, but entertained the kindest feeling for them. He was a handsome man of a very striking figure, and extremely courteous and pleasant in manner.*⁵

Hardee worried about his children. By Christmas 1861 St. Augustine was threatened, and in March it fell. Hardee's daughter Sallie cut down the flagpole in the center of town so the Yankee flag could not be raised. The family fled to Orange Springs, Florida.

Hardee increased in rank and responsibility. He became a division commander and then a corps commander under Albert Sidney Johnston. At Shiloh Johnston was killed and Hardee's West Point classmate, Pierre G. T. Beauregard, took command. One of Beauregard's staff officers reported that at the spot of the heaviest fighting, a place that became known as the Hornet's Nest, "I found [Hardee's] command charging the enemy — the General with his men, cheering them on. Nothing could exceed his coolness and gallantry. He was always in the thickest of the fight."⁶

By Christmas 1862 General Braxton Bragg was in command of the Army, and Lieutenant General Hardee was one of two corps commanders. The army was camped at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. William S. Rosecrans was commander of the Union troops in the area and an informal holiday

truce was declared. President Davis came to visit and so did Willie Hardee, now just turned fourteen and enrolled in a private boarding school in Marietta, Georgia, near Atlanta. For a brief time there was a whirl of social activity. General Hardee, as always, was admired by the young women and he enjoyed the attention. He very much hoped to find a new wife and stepmother for his children.

Willie, of course, was thrilled to have even a brief visit with his father, who desperately missed his son. Willie, away at his school, followed as best he could the news of the war. He eagerly awaited every word from his father and his sisters. And he also followed the news of his favorite Confederate military unit, the Eighth Texas Cavalry, the famed "Terry's Texas Rangers." That Christmas at Murfreesboro Willie got to see his heroes in person.

Benjamin Franklin Terry, a native of Kentucky, had become successful in the sugar and cotton business in Texas. When the war began, he went to Virginia and served as a volunteer staff officer at Manassas. President Davis commissioned him to raise a regiment of cavalry from Texas. His call was answered with enthusiasm. The men assembled in Houston, where they were sworn in, at their insistence "for the war," not for ninety days as were other units. The men were required to supply their own equipment, including a double-barrel shotgun, two (at least) Colt Navy revolvers, and a Bowie knife.⁷ As one of the Rangers told the story, "And now the regiment is ready for service, as fine a body as ever mustered for warfare. The majority of them were college boys and cowboys, professional men, men with finished education, men just out of college, others still undergraduates, men raised in the saddles, as it were, experts with lariat and with six shooters, and not a few from the farm, from the counting houses and from shops."⁸

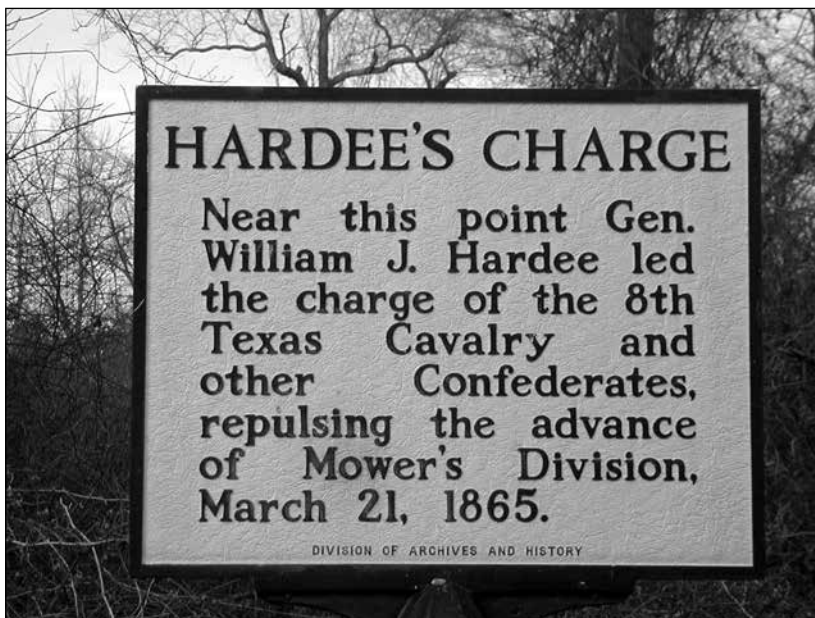
The Rangers went first to New Orleans and then to Nashville, where their reputation for rowdiness soared. One night a few Rangers slipped out of camp, went to town and got drunk, and went to the theater, where a play about the Indian Princess Pocahontas

and Captain John Smith was in progress. At the point where the princess threw herself on Captain Smith to save him from the executioner, one of the Rangers drew his revolver and fired a round at the executioner. He missed, but the police were called to eject the Ranger, and in the subsequent uproar two policemen were killed and another wounded. The offending Rangers made it safely back to camp, but by daylight the next morning the entire regiment was on a train out of town.

The Rangers were equally undisciplined in their appearance. They rarely wore uniforms or insignia. The companies elected their officers, and although they were entitled to commissions from the Confederacy, they never applied for them. The men knew who their commanders were, and they were obedient and loyal to them, so they saw no need for badges of rank. The only rank insignia was worn by the colonel, and then only at dress parades.⁹

Christmastime 1863 saw two important changes for the Hardee family. Willie had transferred to a school in Athens, Georgia, a little further away from Atlanta, and General Hardee was engaged. On January 13, 1864, he married Mary Foreman Lewis at her home in Marengo County, Alabama. Bishop John W. Beckwith, Chaplain of the Confederate Army, presided, and General Cleburne was best man. The new Mrs. Hardee, age 26, was raised and educated in North Carolina. She studied in Germany and France and toured Europe extensively, collected art, and considered opening her own gallery. Her father had established two large plantations in Alabama, which were left to Mary and her brother upon their parents' early deaths.

Terry's Texas Rangers — they continued to carry that name although Colonel Terry was killed in their first engagement, near Woodsonville, Kentucky, in December 1861—fought at Shiloh, Perryville, and Chickamauga. They "rode lithe like Comanches, complete masters of the horse, and shot quick as sportsmen sure on the trigger."¹⁰ In November 1863 they were moved to support Longstreet at Knoxville and returned to the Army of Ten-



North Carolina highway historical marker on Secondary Route 1197 near the village of Bentonville.

nessee in April 1864.¹¹ They marched through Athens, Georgia. Willie was in school in Athens. What boy could resist?

Willie, now fifteen, was an organizer of mischief, just as he had been at West Point. He persuaded several of his buddies to go with him to join the Rangers. Colonel Thomas Harrison, commander of the Rangers, was a friend of General Hardee and recognized the newest recruit. Not wanting to take responsibility for a general's son without permission, the colonel contacted General Hardee, and at his direction returned Willie to the school. Willie ran away from school several times, each time with the same result. One more time Willie ran away, and Colonel Harrison had him taken back to school. This was one time too many. The headmaster had run out of patience. Willie was expelled. His belongings were packed and he was sent off to his father's headquarters at Dalton. Willie was ecstatic!¹²

In early February the Hardees had returned to Dalton from their honeymoon in Savannah, accompanied by the general's daughters. Hardee's staff and the other officers made them welcome. General Joseph E. Johnston was now in command and reorganized the Army of Tennessee. (Hardee had served briefly as temporary commander of the

Army after General Bragg had been reassigned, but had declined the president's offer of a permanent appointment.) Hardee set a demanding schedule of training, including marksmanship, drill, and inspections. Mrs. Hardee attended the reviews along with the general's staff. Hardee staged huge mock battles which, when the weather was right (as it often was that winter), were fought with snowballs rather than guns. Nothing could have done more to help the morale of the troops than corps-wide snowball fights — division against division — along with the general's efforts to solve the logistics problems, insuring that every soldier had proper uniforms, personal equipment, and weapons.¹³ It was during this happy time that Willie arrived, fresh from being expelled from school. He got to spend time with his sisters and became very attached to his new stepmother.

On May 1 General Johnston announced that military operations were about to resume and women were to leave the camp. That raised a dilemma: what to do with Willie. On the one hand, General Hardee loved Willie dearly. Willie was an affectionate son and the general enjoyed every minute they spent together. It was clear that Willie was the favorite among his children. And he was bursting with pride

that Willie wanted to be a soldier. On the other hand, he wanted Willie to continue his education. A compromise was reached: since it was so near the end of the school term, Willie could remain in camp as a volunteer aide until school resumed in the fall. Meanwhile, Mary Hardee made her home in La Grange, Georgia, with Anna and Sallie, while Bess spent time with Aunt Dena in Florida.

Willie was as happy as could be with his father. General Hardee's staff liked Willie and enjoyed having him with them. The young officers became his buddies and to the senior staff he was their pet. Colonel W. D. Pickett, an engineer who served as Hardee's assistant inspector-general, wrote that Willie "was a noble boy to whom the writer was much attached, the idol of his father . . ."14

Willie inherited his father's bravery. They both proved that trait at Resaca. General Hardee established his command post on an elevated site in the middle of the fighting. Sam Watkins related "*The air is full of deadly missiles. . . . General Hardee passes along the line. 'Steady boys!' (The old General had on a white cravat; he had been married to a young wife not more than three weeks.) 'Go back, General, go back, go back, go back!' is cried all along the line. He passes through the missiles of death unscathed; stood all through the storm of bullets indifferent to their proximity (we were lying down, you know).*"15 General Hardee lost three horses that day. Willie, at his side as his aide, also had his horse killed under him.16

In September President Davis appointed General Hardee to command the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Mary Hardee went with the general and his staff to Charleston. In December Hardee faced his greatest military challenge and what he believed to be his greatest triumph, the evacuation of Savannah. On December 15, Willie, having just turned sixteen, joined the army—Captain H. M. Stuart's Battery, Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, at Coosawatchie, South Carolina, where the unit was assigned to protect the route of escape across the Savannah River.17

Stuart's Battery, as part of Hardee's Department, and Terry's Texas Rangers, as part of Major General Joseph

Wheeler's cavalry corps, traveled together, north, through Charleston, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Avasboro, on to Bentonville, barely ahead of the left wing of Major General William T. Sherman's army, looking for a way to delay his advance. Willie, with his new friends in the artillery, had a chance from time to time along the road to see his father and his old friends on the general's staff, as well as to admire his heroes, the Rangers, who urged him to join them. Willie begged his father to allow him to join the Rangers, but the general insisted that Willie remain with Captain Stuart. Meanwhile, Mrs. Hardee and Anna had been sent from Charleston to Ayr Mount in Hillsborough, North Carolina, home of John Umstead Kirkland, father of Brigadier General William W. Kirkland, a brigade commander in Hoke's Division of General Bragg's Department of North Carolina. General Kirkland was married to Susannah Hardee, daughter of the general's older brother, Noble Andrew. Mrs. Kirkland had accepted the hospitality of her father-in-law, and had invited the Hardee ladies to join her.18

The battle opened at Bentonville on Sunday, March 19. Hardee's forces, having fought at Avasboro on March 16, arrived after the firing had begun. General Joseph E. Johnston, assigned by General Lee to overall command of the Army of Tennessee, Hardee's Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and Bragg's Department of North Carolina, that afternoon placed Hardee in command of the right wing of the Confederate forces. Hardee then led the last grand charge of the Army of Tennessee, riding onto the field in full view of Federal soldiers, waiving forward troops from D. H. Hill's and Loring's Divisions. "Hardee . . . led the charge, and, with his knightly gallantry, dashed over the enemy breastworks on horseback, in front of his men."19

At the end of the battle's first day, both sides were still on the field. The Confederates, however, had faced only Major General Henry W. Slocum's left wing of Sherman's army; units from Major General Oliver O. Howard's right wing would begin arriving the next day. The battlefield was a terrible sight. "After the first day's firing [the dense pine and turpentine] forest got

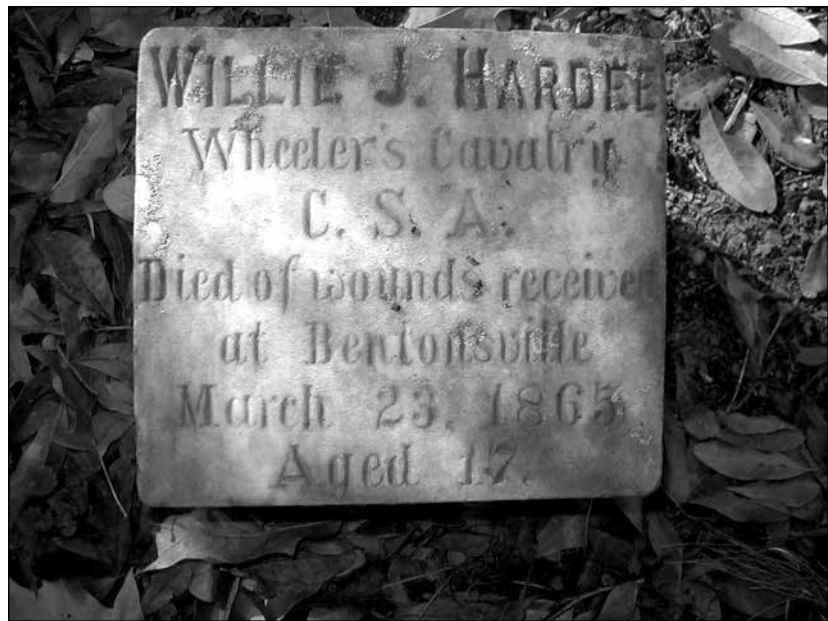
on fire and at night, the scene beggars description, as lurid flames, fed by the rosin on the trees, would shoot up into the sky and suddenly drop back like so many tongues, while underneath the wounded moaned piteously for help or struggled to escape roasting alive. Sometimes huge logs of fire would drop from a great height, or a shell would knock off a blazing tree-top upon a litter corps or other troops in motion or at rest. It was grim-visaged war in his most weird, most grand and appalling aspect."20

Willie was still not satisfied. On the second day of battle he came to his father to complain that being an artilleryman was as boring as being a schoolboy in Georgia. He wanted to be a Ranger! General Hardee allowed Willie to resign from Stuart's Battery, but waited till the next day to decide his future.21 That night Hardee discussed Willie with his commander, hoping General Johnston could talk some sense into him. The next morning, thinking that Willie wanted to get out from under his father's command, General Johnston offered Willie an appointment as his aide, a position that would carry a lieutenant's commission. Willie responded that "he would not have rank until he won it."22 There was no point in further debate. General Hardee sent word to Captain Fergus Kyle, commander of Company D of the Rangers, "Swear him into service in your company as nothing else will satisfy."23 (Captain Kyle was one of the officers who had reported Willie when he ran away from boarding school the year before.)

That morning, March 21, Major General Joseph A. Mower, a division commander in Sherman's right wing, received permission to do "a little reconnaissance." Mower swept around Johnston's left flank, almost into the village of Bentonville, where the Confederate hospital was located. Troops from Ohio and Illinois ran through Johnston's headquarters, stealing his uniforms and personal papers and stealing horses belonging to Johnston and Hardee. Mower's men came within a few hundred yards of the little bridge across Mill Creek that was the Confederates' only route of escape. If the bridge were taken, Johnston's entire force would be trapped.

Willie arrived at the camp of Terry's Texas Rangers as they were parching and eating a ration of corn they had just been issued. The unit was in camp, being held in reserve. By the second day of battle all three of the Rangers' field-grade officers had been badly wounded. Command fell to the senior captain, twenty-three-year-old J. F. "Doc" Matthews, described as "a smooth-faced boy, as gallant as ever drew sword under the Confederate flag."²⁴ Willie reported to his new commander and was amazed. The commander of the heroic Eighth Texas Cavalry looked as young as he! The Rangers remembered Willie from his attempts to enlist in Georgia and the many conversations they had on the road through the Carolinas. They appreciated his enthusiasm and were glad finally to have him with them.

In the middle of the afternoon, just a couple of hours after he had arrived at their camp, Willie was entertaining the Rangers with the latest stories from headquarters when small arms fire was heard from the direction of the Mill Creek bridge. Comprehending the threat and without waiting for orders the Rangers jumped to their mounts and charged onto the road, intermingling with troopers of the Fourth Tennessee, camped nearby. Joe Wheeler, cavalry corps commander, rode up looking for Doc Matthews and told him, "go as fast as you can and charge whatever you find at the bridge."²⁵ About 500 yards from the bridge General Hardee, riding a borrowed horse, approached the men. (The Texas and Tennessee troops together numbered about 200 — no more than 80 from Texas.) The two regiments separated and formed two ranks. Willie jockeyed for a place in the front and as he rode past his father they tipped their caps to each other. Calling "there they are, boys, charge them!" General Hardee drew his sword and led the charge. The Rangers rode through heavy woods and underbrush. The Yankees, arranged in a double line, fired one volley. As the Rangers emptied their long guns, they threw them to the ground, charging the Federal troops, revolvers blazing, holding their reins in their teeth. Quickly the Rangers were through, and around, and behind the Yankee



There are two errors on Willie's grave marker: he was wounded on March 21 and died on March 24; and he was sixteen years old. The exact date of Willie's birth is not known, but he was born in early winter, 1848. He would have been seventeen late in 1865, but at the time of his death he was barely sixteen.

lines. Before the Federal soldiers could recover from their panic, Confederate infantry moved to hold the line and artillery joined in. The Federals were routed and the way to the bridge was cleared.²⁶

General Hardee turned to a staff officer who had just arrived on the field and said "that he had seen many a charge of cavalry, infantry, and artillery on the plains of Mexico and elsewhere, and had seen the old United States dragoons charge, the Comanches charge, but had never witnessed the equal of the charge just made."²⁷ Hardee then joked to Lieutenant General Wade Hampton, Johnston's cavalry commander, "That was Nip and Tuck, and for a time I thought Tuck had it." As he turned away from General Hampton, General Hardee saw Willie riding toward him slumped over in his saddle. Another Ranger was riding behind him, holding him on his mount. One round fired by one of Mower's fleeing men had struck Willie in the chest. General Hardee watched as Willie was gently placed on a litter. Hardee kissed Willie on the brow and directed that he be taken to Hillsborough, about seventy-five miles away. General Hampton looked on in grief, remembering his son Preston, killed in similar circumstances less than five months before.²⁸

There being no ambulance available, Willie was put in a wagon and driven to Smithfield, where he was placed on a train to Hillsborough.²⁹

That night the entire Confederate force slipped quietly across the Mill Creek bridge. They retreated to Smithfield, and then began a slow trek westward, through Raleigh, Durham, Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, toward Greensboro. Sherman pursued them only briefly before continuing to his original destination, the rail terminal at Goldsboro. Before his army could be refitted and loaded aboard trains to join Grant in the assault on Richmond and Petersburg, Richmond fell and General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox. General Johnston's surrender to Sherman followed within a few days.

So, in the last charge on the last day of the final battle of the Army of Tennessee, the loveable, mischievous, tag-along boy became what he had dreamed to be: a hero in battle. Willie died on Friday, March 24, at Ayr Mount, the Kirkland family estate in Hillsborough, under the care of Mary Hardee, his stepmother, and his sister Anna, with his father at his side.³⁰ Saturday evening he was given the large military funeral he would have wanted in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in

Hillsborough and buried in the churchyard. By then the artillerymen of Stuart's Battery were camped nearby. Willie's friends from his old unit attended the funeral with General Hardee and the family. The *Hillsborough Record* in his obituary referred to him as "Lieutenant Hardee," apparently under the mistaken belief that his service as his father's aide was by official appointment rather than as a volunteer.³¹

General Johnston established his last headquarters in the Dickson house in Hillsborough. The cavalry camped around the house to await the outcome of the surrender negotiations at the Bennett place near Durham Station.

Willie was known and mourned by officers on both sides. The final irony was that the commander of the Yankee soldier who took Willie's life was Major General Oliver O. Howard, Willie's math tutor and Sunday School teacher at West Point.³² Confederate Lieutenant General Stephen Dill Lee, Howard's West Point classmate, passed a message through the lines to Howard informing him of Willie's death, and within a few days Howard received a letter about Willie from Anna Hardee. Even through the war the Hardee and Howard families had remained close.³³

Of all the Confederate generals William Hardee perhaps best lived up to his nickname "Old Reliable." He passed his courage and dedication on to his son. It is important, of course, that we revere the memories of the generals. But it is also important that we remember the boys like Willie — remembered today, if at all, only by their families — whose sacrifice for the cause in which they firmly believed, even though they probably did not fully understand, should inspire us.

Colonel Pickett of Hardee's staff wrote of Willie's death, "This was one of the saddest events of that four years of tragedies. . . . To think that after passing through so many dangers (father and son) he should fall in the last hours of a war fought in defense of a cause, however dear it may have been, yet at that date had practically proven a failure."³⁴

Does this sad event still have meaning today? It does! So long as Willie's story is remembered and told, it stands as a tribute to the Cause for which he

fought.

Pat O'Neal holds degrees of Bachelor of Arts with combined honors in government and foreign affairs from the University of Virginia and Juris Doctor from Harvard Law School. After twenty-five years as a prosecutor in West Virginia, he now works for the North Carolina Department of Justice, teaching criminal law and investigation to law enforcement officers at the North Carolina Justice Academy in Salemburg.

(Endnotes)

¹ W. J. Hardee, interview by Theodore C. Wilson, (Durham Station, May 2, 1865), *New York Herald* (May 9, 1865); quoted in Nathaniel Cheairs Hughes, Jr., *General William J. Hardee: Old Reliable* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1965; Louisiana Paperback Edition, 1992), 298-299.

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¹⁸ Bradley, 520, n. 79.

¹⁹ Unidentified newspaper clipping quoted in Hughes, Hardee, 288.

²⁰ Harcourt, 96.

²¹ Bradley, 517, n. 46.

²² There are several versions of this conversation. Bradley, 383; Harcourt, 96; Murrar, 111; Pollard, 827.

²³ Bradley, 383; Murrar, 111.

²⁴ J. A. Holman, "Concerning the Battle at Bentonville," *Confederate Veteran*, 6, no. 9 (September 1898): 425.

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²⁶ Bradley, 382-391; George B. Guild, "Battle of Bentonville: Charge of the Fourth Tennessee and Eighth Texas Cavalry," *Annals of the Army of Tennessee and Early Western History*, 1, no. 2 (May 1878): 63-64; Harcourt, 97; Holman, 425; Murrar, 111-112.

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The Drummer Boy

The Official Page of the Youth Enhancement Committee



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*Ask yourself - What did most all Southron's have during the War Between the States?
A. Honor B. Courage C. Faith D. Love for Their Families E. All of the Above*

Charlie Jackson

Psalm 44:1 says: "We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us what you did in their days, in days long ago." That passage should be a guide to all Sons of Confederate Veterans.

We need to hear over and over what God did for our fathers' fathers. God was with them in their hours of despair. This same God is with us today. God was with a young soldier named Charlie Jackson, a young 13-year old.

Charlie's father raised a company and Charlie went out every morning to drill with his father. When it came time for the company to leave for battle, Charlie was told by his father that he could not go because of his young age.

Young Charlie disobeyed his father and followed the company to a place called Shiloh. When his father found him, he told Charlie he could stay, but that he must stay behind the lines. The company moved out and so did Charlie.

He picked up a rifle and began to fire with the rest of the company. Then he was hit in his arm. He continued to fire and yell for the company to stand

and fire until another bullet tore into his leg. He was carried from the battlefield and taken home by his father.

The local doctor, Dr. Keller, was called. The family thought that the doctor would have to cut off the leg, but a somber Dr. Keller came out to tell the family that young Charlie would soon die.

After he had prayed, Charlie called his parents into the room and said to them, "Dear Father and Mother, Dr. Keller says I can't live. And now I want to ask your forgiveness for all wrong I have done, I have tried to be a good boy in every way but one, and that was when I disobeyed both of you and joined the army.

"I couldn't help that for I felt that I ought to be by your side, and to fight as long as I was able. I'm sorry that I can't fight through this war. If I have said anything wrong or done anything wrong, won't you forgive me?"

Then gathering his final words he said, "Now, Father one more thing. Don't stay here with me, but go back to camp. Mother will take care of me, and your services are more

necessary in your company than they are at home. I am not afraid to die, and I wish I had a thousand lives to lose the same way. And Father, tell the boys when you get back how I died, just as a soldier ought to!

"Tell them to fight the Yankees as long as there is one left in the company, and never give up! Whenever you fill up the company with new men let them know that besides their country there is a little boy in heaven who will watch them and pray for them as they go into battle."

Well, you have heard with your ears what God did to give faith and courage to a little soldier named Charlie in days long ago. The words of Psalm 44 tell us that just as God was with Charlie, He is with us. We may not be facing death, but all of us are facing troubles every day. Let the God of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and young Charlie help you. He is waiting for you to call.

Article submitted by Kirk Carter; written by Ed Westbury, SC Division Chaplain.

Above Answer : E

Today & Tomorrow

Your lasting gift can help save the South



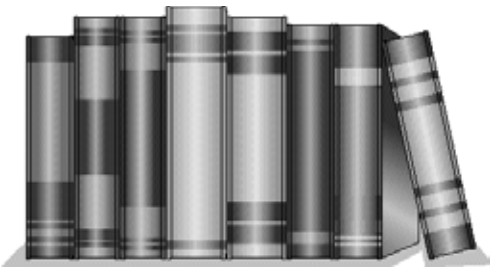
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Forget? When Hell Freezes Over!

The very title of this volume will endear these fascinating snippets of Confederate history to Southern readers. How many times have we Confederate descendants honored our beloved ancestors with these words?

Editor Lee Jacobs begins his introduction: "This book is for the most discriminated against segment of American Society today — Southern Whites and their children. I can sum that up by asking when is the last time you heard *Dixie*?"

Editor Jacobs has included many firsthand accounts of battles, memoirs of famous Confederate officers, and stories of life on the home front during the War Between the States. He has placed these recollections of Southern history in four chapters, in no particular order. Chapter Four is entitled *Vignettes*, and includes the shortest accounts.

In Chapter Two, Jacobs includes two of the longest accounts. *Reminiscences of Terry's Texas Rangers* was penned by Captain J.K.P. Blackburn after the War. Captain Blackburn begins his recollections with these words: "Also, to relate as best I may, when I served, where I served, why I served, in the Confederate Army." He ends thus: "... I had done the best I could, had offered my life, endured privations, and shed my blood freely; had no apologies to make for my action, and still believed and now believe we were right and engaged in cause of human liberty as did our forefathers in other years."

Another inclusion in Chapter Two

is *Campaigns of Forrest*, written by General James B. Chalmers, Forrest's second in command. General Chalmers begins his recollections of General Forrest in February of 1841, when Chalmers was ten years old and first saw Forrest in a small company of volunteers who marched out of Holly Springs, Mississippi, to relieve Texas during the threatened invasion by Mexico. Chalmers described Forrest as "a tall, black haired, gray eyed, athletic youth, scarce twenty years of age."

General Chalmers includes a quote from General Forrest's address to his troops that was printed in the *Metropolitan Record* and *New York Vindicator* of Saturday, April 1, 1865. Forrest told his troops: "To sum up in brief your triumphs during the past year, you have fought fifty battles, killed

and captured 16,000 of the enemy, captured 2,000 horses and mules, 67 pieces of artillery, 4 gunboats, 14 transports, 20 barges, 300 wagons, 50 ambulances, 10,000 small arms, and 40 block houses; and have destroyed 36 railroad bridges, 200 miles of railroad, 6 engines, 100 railroad cars, and \$15,000,000 worth of property."

Forget? When Hell Freezes Over! is the perfect small volume to complement other War histories on every Southern reader's bookshelf for quick reference and shorter accounts of Confederate history.

Editor Lee Jacobs closes with this admonition: "Native Southerners, those with the blood of Confederate soldiers coursing through their veins, constitute the largest voting block in the South. How long are we going to let pandering politicians perform geno-

cide on our culture?"

Southern readers, let these inspiring words of our ancestors, words of "Courage & Valor, Unsurpassed & Unsurpassable," strengthen our resolve and lift our spirits as we defend the good name of the Confederate soldier on a daily basis.

Edited by Lee Jacobs
Publisher: JLJ Publishing
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jlj1930@allvantage.com
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Reviewed by Ann Rives Zappa

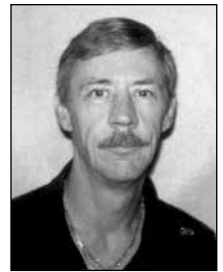
Forrest's Forgotten Horse Brigadier

The military actions of Colonel James W. Starnes, who served under General Nathan Bedford Forrest, are rarely considered by historians. He began his military career in the Mexican War by serving as a regimental surgeon. Afterwards, he returned home to practice medicine and manage his lands. When rumors of war began to circulate, Mr. Starnes chose to enter the military as a Confederate cavalry commander and began organizing a company of mounted men. This company would voluntarily attach to Forrest's troopers while in Kentucky.

Forrest's Forgotten Horse Brigadier offers a historical account of Colonel James W. Starnes and his men's involvement in the War Between the States. The detailed writings of tactical maneuvers offer the reader a step-by-step description of their engagements. This military book shows the precision movement required for the overall victory of a battle. Orders must be considered, given, sent, received, and carried out on the field.

Continued on page 46

Hallowed Ground



Graves & Monuments Committee

Mike Mitchell – Chairman

Dear Friends and Compatriots,

Preservation Notes Work Days or Work Parties ...

*This will be the first part
of a two-part column.*

I'm more of a loner, liking to take my time and reflect on life, enjoy nature, look at some of the hand-carved artwork on stones, to tackle a certain project and enjoy the results of a completed project. Simply I enjoy getting my hands dirty one project at a time. If you are coordinating a work party, you won't have time for any personal time.

Your first work party should be as formal as possible and will take a great deal of planning and effort. Others that follow can be much less formal

Planning a work party should start about two months ahead of time. Any more and people will put it off till the last minute or forget about it altogether. Get the word out and have notify all camps, UDC and OCR chapters, along with the historical and genealogical groups in your area. **NOTIFY EVERYONE YOU CAN.** This will give them time to present the project at their next meeting and talk it up with their membership.

Try to anticipate the weather.

Don't have work parties in the dead of winter.

Contact the cemetery staff, property owner or caretaker and let them know what your plans are and what your projects will be.

Something crucial at this point is to contact two of the best project coordinators that you can find. They can set the projects and lead the groups during the workday. If enough people show up, these individuals can coordinate two separate groups and two projects by moving between sites.

Another crucial person would be a safety coordinator who comes up with a short 20-minute lecture to include what to look out for; i.e. wasps and bees, poison ivy, sunken graves, leaning gravestones, staying hydrated, etc. Ask the safety coordinator to focus on any health issue with in the group the day of the event.

If you throw a transcription project into the mix, choose the coordinator carefully. They don't have to be athletic but can be someone older. Make sure they have genealogical skills, though. As you typically get several wives or husbands who might have a slight disability and are unable to contribute muscle, this works great as they feel as if they can still contribute to the project. Try to keep the two groups separate.

One month ahead of the work party, send out a reminder with a map for directions. Ask all participants to bring back supports, work gloves, sunglasses, broad-brimmed hats, and sunscreen lotion.

Also send a notice to the mayor and commissioners, inviting them to attend. They probably will not attend, but it's nice to let them know that something is going on in their town and who is doing it.

Contact the cemetery or property owner again just to remind them of the upcoming date. This is a good time to ask for any equipment you anticipate needing, such as a backhoe. If they are set up for it, ask them to cut back the grass in any area you will be working in. Another major contact is any family members who might have loved ones or ancestors interred in the cemetery. We, as Southerners, know how important family can be.

The week before the workday, call the local newspaper and TV stations. Maybe one or two will show up. Purchase some trash bags and Gatorade, pencils and note pads. With your project coordinators, gather all your hand tools such as rakes, shovels, pry bar, and saws. Find someone with a small trailer who can transport a few weed eaters and lawnmower. Have on hand a good first-aid kit,

ant powder, and wasp spray. Plan on obtaining a few pop-up tents for shade and a command post. Also bring a few tables and chairs if possible.

The day before, go out and mark all the simple projects. Have your two team leaders there for the review. Set priorities — Confederate Veterans first — then a great PR-type project involving children. Plan on easy projects that can be done in one hour. Simple resets are the way to go. Are you going to have any ancestors there? Then maybe do something with their family plot, cleaning weeds or overgrowth. On your way home, hit the grocery store for some, ice and water. It sounds over-simplistic, but get a good night's sleep. Obtain an SCV hat and collared shirt for a professional look. If the media or mayor do show up, you will look the part of a director.

First thing in the morning, cover safety and body mechanics, then cover the projects with the participants. Also hold a project review and do a walk-through. Twenty minutes each should do. Always start on time, even if everyone is not there or your projects are not ready. You can work on it as you go. Split up into groups of three to six people. Any more and they stand around; any less, and someone might try to move something too big for them and hurt themselves.

Anticipate time for the folks to talk and socialize. Don't be a hard taskmaster and overload the list of projects. When friends, camp members and reenactor buddies get together, they like to reminisce. And historians like to talk skirmishes and battles.

A few long-term projects that



Mr. Larry Skinner gives a lecture on the cemetery history in Jacksonville Florida.

can be started and built upon during future workdays are to sketch out more complex projects, compile a materials list and contact any professional conservators who might be needed. Another major project that should be started if it hasn't already been done is to map the site. Even a little sketch will help during the workday and keep future projects straight. Map everything — trees, stones, fences, buildings and roads or paths.

Lunch. Instead of 20 or 30 people running out for lunch, staggering back at different times or possibly getting into an accident, think about having lunch brought in. Even though you are not responsible for their well-being, you will still feel responsible. A local UDC or OCR chapter could be contacted to provide lunch, but this must be agreed upon two months ahead of time.

During lunch, a nice touch is to have a family member give a short 10- or 15-minute talk about their ancestor, someone buried here. This gives the participants a bit of an attachment to the site, al-

most like knowing someone there. This concept sounds a bit strange, but think about it — it makes it more personal. Another option is to have a local historian give a 15-minute talk about the site while people are eating.

Please see the next column for part two.

Tidbits

Epitaph, "Here lies Ann Mann. / She lived an old maid / But died an old Mann."

Genealogy Quips

A new cousin a day keeps the boredom away.

Yours in Preservation and Southern Pride,

Mike Mitchell
Chairman, Graves and
Monuments Committee

scvgraves@aol.com
www.scv.org/graves



Army of Northern Virginia



The **Moses Wood Camp 125**, Gaffney, SC, gather at the gravesite of their namesake, Captain Moses Wood, during Confederate Day Memorial Services at Oakland Cemetery in Gaffney, SC.



The **North Central Brigade** of the NC Division, on November 11, 2006, conducted an SCV Iron Cross Dedication Service for brothers McGillbra and William Leggett, who served with the 3rd NC Cavalry. The crosses were placed by Compatriot Enoch Leggett and his son Ben Leggett of the **Habersham Guards, Camp 716**, Clarkesville, GA, descendants of McGillbra Leggett. Brigade Commander Terry Bryant enlisted the efforts of each camp from the Brigade to make this event possible.



On Saturday, November 11, 2006, eleven members of NC Division Camps and numerous Division officers marched in the Goldsboro Veteran's Day Parade. The **Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760**, Goldsboro, NC, was the host camp.



Camp Commander "Buzz" Braxton, on behalf of **Rivers Bridge Camp 842**, Fairfax, SC, presents SC Division Commander Randy Burbage a check towards the support of the preservation of the *CSS Hunley*. As Commander Burbage accepts the check, he also receives a standing ovation for not only his speech and presentation of the *Hunley* program at the Ladies' Night gathering, but for his untiring efforts for the history, heritage and honor of the Confederate cause for many years.



On August, 25, 2006, Compatriots Ed Thompson, Edward Altman and Ken Thrasher of the **Litchfield Camp 132**, Conway, SC, placed a Iron Cross on the gravesite of Wesley Todd of the 10th SC Infantry Co. G. Mr. Todd's grave is located in the woods off Old Reeves Ferry Rd., off Hwy 90, near Conway. Compatriots Thompson and Altman located the grave in May 2006 and cleaned the underbrush from it in June 2006.



The **Colonel John S. Mosby Camp 1237**, Front Royal, VA, held a rededication of two Confederate soldiers' graves, Pvt. James Harvey Maddox, Co. E 12th VA and Pvt. Bennett Dyson Maddox, Keyser's Co. The graves are located on Federal government property. The ceremony took place with the assistance of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Maddox family.

South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania Divisions



The **Colonel Harry W. Gilmor Camp 1388**, Baltimore, MD, Commander Jim Doyle presents the Maryland Meritorious Service Medal and the National SCV Meritorious Service Medal to, from left, Mike Williams, Steve Smith and Bruce Null for all their fine work on the Adopt a Confederate Program. Compatriot John Ross also received the medal, but was unable to attend the meeting.



Pictured are members of the **Colonel L. L. Polk Camp 1486**, Garner, NC, in the 2006 Garner Christmas Parade.



The **General J. Johnston Pettigrew Camp 1401**, Lenoir, NC, held its regular monthly meeting at the Caldwell County Library on January 8, 2007. Guest speaker and Blue Ridge Brigade Commander Danny Bolick presented the program on Frank and Jesse James, their gang and its relationship to the War Between the States and the war's consequences on their lives.



On June 11, 2006, the **Rocky Face Rangers Camp 1948**, Taylorsville, NC, dedicated 13 VA headstones at the Friendship Lutheran Church. Shields Jolly, Jr., USAF Retired, stands next to the grave of his grandfather, Private Silas W. Jolly. He is holding the cavalry sword his ancestor found in battle and brought home following the War.



On December 19, 2006, several members of the **Palmetto Sharpshooters Camp 1428**, Anderson, SC, and the Manse Jolly Chapter OCR, Anderson, SC, donated a check to the Anderson Meals on Wheels, which was chosen as their Christmas charity.



The **Major General Isaac Ridgeway Trimble Camp 1836**, Ellicott City, MD, gathered on September 16, 2006 to honor the Confederate soldiers of Howard County, MD. The speaker, Dick Clark, a local historian and vexillologist, brought his own collection of flags for the event. Pictured from left, John Zebelean with the Confederate Battle Flag and Past MD Division Commander Carl Berenholtz unfurling the General Bradley T. Johnson flag, held aloft by Terry Klima.

South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania Divisions



The **Delaware Grays Camp 2068**, Seaford, DE, Camp Commander John Zoch, Sr. proudly awarded the SCV War Service Medal to Camp Compatriot James Scott Blackwell in January 2006. Compatriot Blackwell is a relative of Private Marshall G. Ewer, Co. D, 1st Battalion TX Troops. Sergeant James Blackwell recently returned home from Iraq, and participated in Operation Enduring Freedom in Kuwait and Operation Iraqi Freedom, where he had served in the water desalinization plants supplying fresh water to our troops.



More than 100 people attended the Christmas Banquet of the **Fin-castle Rifles Camp 1326**, Roanoke, VA. Pictured from left, Camp Commander Robert Barbour; Sandy Lucas; Mrs. Lucas; Paul Rice, Sr.; John Holland and his lady friend.



On July 22, 2006, Virginia Division UDC President Pat Bryson poses with the **Captain William L. Day Camp 2091**, Locust Grove, VA, Color Guard at Henry House Hill at the closing of the ceremony of the 145th Commemoration of the 1st Battle of Manassas. Color Guard members from left, Color Sgt. Joe Wright, Craig Rains, John Sawyer, Tim McLeod, Todd Ross and David Bailey.



The **Colonel Henry Laurens Benbow Camp 859**, Manning, SC, manned a recruitment booth at the Elloree Antique Festival.



The **NC Division** dedicated a new monument at Reams Station on August 26, 2006. Pictured is the color guard for the dedication service. From left, John Roderick, Joe Scott, Darwin Roseman, Jerry Mack Murphy, Robert Conner, William O'Quinn, James Izzell and Woody Ragan.



John C. Williams, Jr., right, a member of the **Walker-Terry Camp 1758**, Wytheville, VA, received the Cross of Military Service by the UDC at their convention in Roanoke, VA, for his service in the Vietnam Conflict. Pictured are Camp 1758 Commander Carrel Thompson and Compatriot Williams.



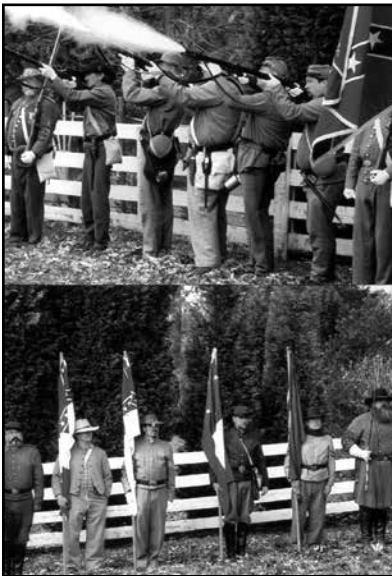
Army of Northern Virginia



Kemper-Fry-Strother Camp 19, Madison, VA, Treasurer George Carpenter and Tex Wells man a recruitment tent at the Taste of the Mountains Festival in Madison on September 2, 2006. The day was a rousing success with many prospects recruited.



The **States Rights Gist Camp 1451**, Bogansville, SC, attended a Confederate Memorial Day service in Columbia, SC, in May 2006. Pictured from left, Jeff Petty, Camp Commander Bill Berry and M.C. Martin.



On October 28, 2006, several SCV Camps joined to help the McComas UDC Chapter of Pearisburg, VA, hold a Confederate Memorial Service honoring 10 Confederate Veterans buried in the French-Mason Cemetery in Pearisburg. Camps participating were the **Stuart Horse Artillery Camp 1784**, Floyd, VA; the **Walker-Terry Camp 19**, Wytheville, VA; the **Jubal Early Camp 1691**, Hillsville, VA; and the **Flat Top Copperheads Camp 1694**, Princeton, WV.



The **Goldsboro Rifles Camp 760**, Goldsboro, NC, held a Confederate Memorial Service at Peters Creek Baptist Church for 17 Confederate Veterans buried in the church cemetery. The Reverend William Simmons Melvin was the founder and served in the 18th NC Troops, Co. C. Pictured are South Central Brigade Commander Dan Boyette and his wife Wendy.

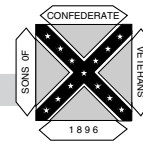


Camp Commander Michael Ledford, at left, of the **Colonel John B. Palmer Camp 1946**, Burnsville, NC, presents the SCV Corporate Sponsor Plaque to Compatriot Scott Lackey, pharmacist and owner of Burnsville Pharmacy.



Pictured at the Lee-Jackson dinner of the **Scott County Clinch Mountain Ranger Camp 1858**, Gate City, VA, are, from left, Camp Commander Robert Wilhelm, Dr. Taylor Sanders and Jim Kurapka.

Army of Tennessee



Pictured are Compatriots Roy Butts and Casey Hammond of the **General Lafayette McLaws Camp 79**, Fayetteville, GA, placing a Confederate Battle Flag on the grave of Roy's great-great-great-grandfather Pvt. James Marion Phillips, Co. B, 32nd GA Infantry, who is buried in Warm Springs, GA. Also pictured is Roy's daughter Lacy Rae Butts.



Members of the **Robert A. Toombs Camp 932**, Vidalia, GA, placed a memorial honoring the 144 Confederates from Montgomery County who gave their lives in defense of their homeland. Jimmy Davis, right, has been planning and researching this project for almost 20 years. The Toomb camp placed the original monument in 1997. Also shown are Commander James Kea and Lt. Commander Jimmy Nanney.



On April 23, 2006, the **Kirby-Smith Camp 1209**, Jacksonville, FL, dedicated the Skirmish at Cedar Creek Historical Marker. The marker commemorates the spot of the bloodiest one-day skirmish in Duval County during the War Between the States. Among the Confederate casualties was Capt. Winston Stephens of the 2nd Florida Cavalry.



Shown are four generations of direct descendants of General John Bell Hood. Sitting is Mrs. Eleanore Post Thomas, the 91-year-old granddaughter of General Hood. Standing behind Mrs. Thomas are her sons Bill and George. Bill's daughter Katharine Thomas Dahler is holding her son Jacob Hood Dahler, with her daughter Calvert Elizabeth Dahler standing beside her great-grandmother. Photo by Sam Hood, **John C. Breckinridge Camp 100**, Lexington, KY.



On May 27, 2006, Compatriot Bob Jones gave the **General Jubal A. Early Camp 556**, Tampa, FL, an excellent presentation on his research of his Confederate veteran ancestor, Pvt. Joseph N. Spence of Co. A, 8th NC State Troops. Pictured from left, Benny Hamovitz, Bob Jones, Rev. Calvin Martin and Dean Leferink.



H. K. Edgerton, chairman of SLRC; Kathryn Stuart, president of the Stephen Dill Lee Chapter 34, UDC, Columbus, MS; and Jerry Franks, commander of the **William Barksdale Camp 1220**, Columbus, MS, place a floral arrangement on the grave of Mrs. Canant, the only volunteer nurse known to be buried with those for whom she gave her life during jointly-sponsored Decoration Day Ceremonies at Friendship Cemetery.

Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin Divisions



Over the first several months of 2006, the **Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315**, Pensacola, FL, participated with the City of Pensacola Parks & Recreation Department with both funds and volunteer labor to restore brickwork, monument mortar, paint cannons and mounts, replace benches and enhance the landscape at Pensacola's Lee Square and Confederate Memorial Monument.



In May 2006, the **General David E. Twiggs Camp 1462**, Wauchula, FL, joined by the **Major William Footman Camp 1950**, Ft. Myers, FL and the Peace River UDC, honored Pvt. Benjamin Alderman and Pvt. John R. Gill of "Florida's Cow Cavalry" with the placement of Iron Crosses at their graves, located at the Ft. Green cemetery in Hardee Co., FL. Descendants came from all over Florida — some even flew in from Iowa — for the occasion.



SFC Thomas A. Bowers, a member of the **Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp 1372**, Birmingham, AL, and a fellow Alabama National Guardsman hold a Third National Flag on June 8, 2006, at The Eagles Nest, high above Berchtesgaden, Germany. This was Adolf Hitler's retreat, high in the Alps. This flag has been with Compatriot Bowers during Operation Desert Shield/Storm and to the Orkney Islands of Scotland. Next year it may be flying in Iraq!



The **Private George W. Perry Camp 471**, Miami, FL, conducted a Confederate Memorial Service next to the UDC monument at the old city of Miami Cemetery on April 29, 2006. Pictured are Camp Commander J. Williamson and Chaplain Ed Winter conducting the service.



The **Tilghman-Beauregard Camp 1460**, Mayfield, KY, sponsored a Confederate Memorial Service held at Camp Beauregard Cemetery near Water Valley, KY, on June 4, 2006. Pictured is the KY Orphan Company reenactment group firing a volley.



Pictured is Alabama Division Commander Leonard Wilson congratulating Lt. J.K. McBride Camp 241, Moulton, AL, Commander Leland Free at the dedication of a new monument at the Lawrence County Courthouse in Moulton, AL. This was a joint project of the AL Division and Camp 241 in placing a new monument at one of the few courthouses in the state without one.

Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin Divisions



Pictured are Brittany C. Wallace and Kimberly B. Wallace at the grave of their great-great-great-great-grandfather Nathan N.W. Gibson, Co. F, 26th SC Infantry on Confederate Memorial Day. They are the daughters of Anthony Craig Wallace, a member of the **Major General William D. McCain Camp 584**, Columbia, TN.



On April 8, 2006, members of the **Captain Ed Baxter Camp 2034**, Fairview, TN, placed a VA headstone and held a memorial service for Sgt. Thomas Garton Newton McCord of Co. A, 48th TN Infantry at the McCord Family Cemetery in Hickman County, TN. Earlier in the day, camp members placed VA headstones on the graves of four Confederate Veterans in Williamson County, TN.



On this past Memorial Day members of the **General Ben Hardin Helm Camp 1703**, Elizabethtown, KY, participated in the annual cleanup of the McIntyre Cemetery that is located on the Fort Knox Military Reservation. A Confederate soldier, Joseph Applegate, is buried within this cemetery. The camp has adopted and maintained it for a decade. Pictured from left, Bill Ralls, Camp Commander Tim Bowman, Jesse Clark, John R. Clark and Tim Walker.



The **Lt. Edward K. Johnston Camp 745**, Yulee, FL, color guard participated in the St. John the Baptist and Confederate Park Commemoration Day on Saturday, June 24, 2006, in Jacksonville, FL at the Scottish Rite building. Members include Joey Carroll, Michael Lord, Lee Jones, Cadets Ryan Dapprich and Trey Lear, Mike Tubbs and Camp Commander Jim Lear.



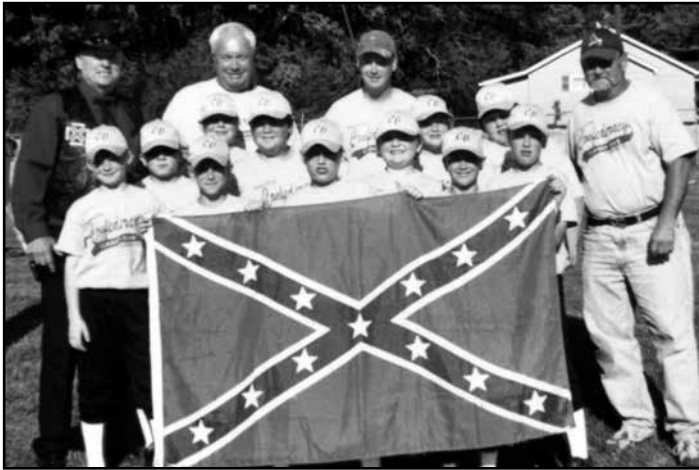
Pictured is one of three billboards erected in the Tri-cities' area of northwest Alabama by local SCV Camps, with matching funds from the **Alabama Division**.



Pictured are new officers of the **Indiana Division** who were elected on August 12, 2006. From left, Past Commander Ron Mertz, newly elected Commander Daniel Alan Price and Lt. Commander Dustin James Bailey.



Army of Tennessee



The **Colonel Jack Moore Camp 559**, Centerville, TN, sponsored a nine- and ten-year-old baseball team that won the Hickman County championship. Playing for the team were Bryan Garren, Colton Daugherty, Dylan Rochelle, Mason Rochelle, Logan Terrell, Dusty Tally, Teddy Cash, Billy Bates, Justin Poore, Chance Sanders and Dylan Pharris. Coaches were Todd Daugherty, Billy Blackwell and Larry Rochelle.



On July 17, 2006, members of the **SCV Mechanized Cavalry** held a Confederate Flag Poker Run in Franklin, TN. They raised \$8,640 to help conserve the 20th TN Infantry's huge silk Battle Flag. Members pictured are from camps in Tennessee and Alabama.



The **Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade Camp 2102**, Millen, GA, chartered with 22 members on May 13, 2006. Pictured from left, Byron Newton, Mrs. Newton, Donna Drake, GA Division Commander Jack Bridwell, Camp Commander Darryl Drake, Ray Garvin and Mrs. Garvin.



Three generations of the Adams family visit the monument for the 63rd TN Infantry on Snodgrass Hill at the Chickamauga Battlefield in Georgia on July 18, 2006. Their ancestor, William P. Adams, was mortally wounded on September 20, 1863, on this site. From left, Marissa Adams, Jeff Adams and Larry Adams. They are members of the **Major General Bushrod Johnson Camp 1720**, Dayton, OH.



The **Colonel Hiram Parks Bell Camp 1642**, Cumming, GA, at their vendor, recruitment, raffle and sales area at the July 4th celebration at the Cumming Fairgrounds.



Alabama Division Commander Leonard Wilson with Oliver J. Semmes, great-great-grandson of Admiral Raphael Semmes at the AL UDC convention in Mobile, where Semmes was the principal speaker giving an account of the famed CSS *Alabama* and efforts to preserve artifacts from the cruiser.

Army of Trans-Mississippi



SCV Executive Director Ben Sewell presents an **Arizona Division Certificate of Appreciation** and Arizona Division lapel pin to Ms. Stephanie Bible, the ATM Secretary, on behalf of AZ Division Commander John Mangum. Stephanie's dedication, diligence and attention to the myriad details of her job have been of great service to not only the AZ Division but the ATM Department and the Confederation.



Members of the **Captain Granville H. Oury Camp 1708**, Scottsdale, AZ, recently took part in the Florence, AZ, Junior Parade. The parade honors the history of Florence, home of the camp's namesake, Granville Oury, who was the Arizona Territory's representative in the Confederate Congress. Pictured from left, Mark Bond, Ron Fox, Bookard Dooley and Larry Hammack.



Members of the **Granbury's TX Brigade Camp 1479**, Conroe, TX, and newly formed **Waul's TX Legion Camp 2103**, Katy, TX, held a grave-marker dedication for Private Jacob Strack, Co D, 2nd TX Infantry.



Pictured are Compatriots Bryan Jacobs and Erik and Karl Ernst manning the **Colonel Isaac W. Smith Camp 458**, Portland, OR, recruiting table at the Rose City Gun Show in Portland, OR.



At the annual business meeting, on July 29, 2006, of the **Colonel Sherod Hunter Camp 1525**, Phoenix, AZ, awards were given recognizing members for their achievements of the past year. Pictured from left, Robert Perkins, with the Jefferson Davis Award and the Robert E. Lee Award; Jerry Harbin, who won the Samuel Cooper Award recognizing his service as camp adjutant; Dan Huskisson, who won the Stonewall Jackson Award and the James Longstreet Award; and Steve Johnson, who won the Leonidas Polk Award as camp chaplain.



Alaska descendants of Confederate Veterans of Terry's Texas Rangers 8th TX Cavalry; 11th NC Infantry; 3rd TN Forrest's Cavalry; 18th AL Infantry; 10th AR Infantry; 5th TN Infantry and Anderson's Independent Cavalry met at the American Legion Hall in Wasilla, AK, in August 2006. These are some of the members of the **CSS Shenandoah Camp 1820**, Anchorage, AK.

Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, California, Iowa, Kansas, Washington, Oregon and Utah Divisions



On November 11, 2006, the **Colonel James Hamilton Beard Camp 1856**, Logansport, LA, the **Philip A. Work Camp 1790**, Woodville, TX, and the **Stone Fort Camp 1944**, Nacogdoches, TX, marched in the annual Nacogdoches Veteran's Day Parade. The marchers were more well-received by the crowd than any other entry.



The **Brigadier General William Steele Camp 1857**, Leavenworth, KS, led the American Royal Parade marshals in Kansas City. The parade marshals represent the WWI Liberty Memorial and Museum and are led by Brigadier General Burkheiser, USMC (ret), Director of the WWI Liberty Memorial. Steele Camp color guard members, from left, Cadet Joseph Grasela, Kansas State ROTC; Lt Col (ret) Edwin Kennedy, Jr. and Cadet Nathan Edwards, University of Central Florida ROTC.



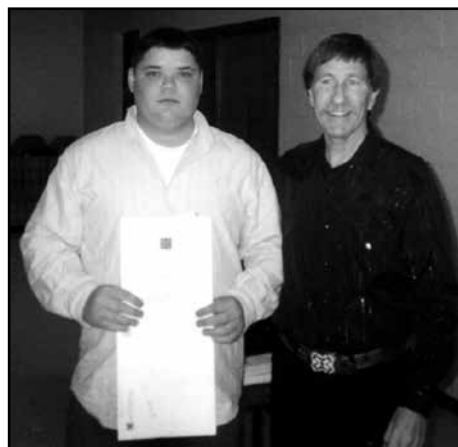
Pictured is Kevin Easterling, adjutant of the **Lakota Nation Camp 2000**, Wounded Knee, SD, addressing the attendees at the Confederate Veterans' Memorial Day Service, held at the Confederate section of the Rose Hill Cemetery, Ardmore, OK, on May 29, 2006.



Acting for Commander-in-Chief Denne Sweeney, **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, Commander John Rogers presented the SCV Meritorious Service Medal to Arizona Division Chaplain Dr. Loyd R. Ganey, Jr. at the July, 29, 2006, camp business meeting. Pictured from left, Adjutant Curt Tipton, Chaplain Ganey and Commander Rogers.



Hill County Camp 1938, Fredericksburg, TX, Commander Paul Burrier presents new member Sherrell Eckstein his membership certificate at their July meeting.



Heath Turney, left, was inducted into the **General J.O. Shelby Camp 1414**, Harrison, AR, on the record of his great-great-grandfather Private George Turney of the 14th AR Infantry. At right is Past Camp Commander Larrie Fisher.

Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, California, Iowa, Kansas, Washington, Oregon and Utah Divisions



Members of the **Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710**, Sierra Vista, AZ, the **Captain Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ and the **Texas John Slaughter Camp 2074**, Tombstone, AZ (three of the four Camps in the Gadsden Brigade) took part in the 77th Annual Helldorado Days parade in Tombstone. Pictured is their mounted color guard passing the original Cochise County Courthouse. From left, Dan Hickman, Camp 2074; AZ Division Commander John Mangum; and Camp 1710 Commander John Rogers. The entry won the Parade Marshal's Trophy.



The **Captain William T. Anderson Camp 1743**, Huntsville, MO, marched and sponsored the Landis Artillery Battery in the annual Veterans' Day parade November 11 held in Randolph County at Moberly, MO. Shown is a fine set of Missouri Mules with limber and cannon. Driver and owner is Glen Sapp.



Three Majors and a General, a quartet formed by members of the **Captain James P. Douglas Camp 124**, Tyler, TX, have sung at many memorial services and meetings for east Texas camps.



The compatriots shown are from 72 to 74 years old and marched in the Natchitoches Christmas Parade, a route of about three and one-half miles. From left, **General Richard Taylor Camp 1308**, Shreveport, LA, member Will Mason; **Colonel James Hamilton Beard Camp 1856**, Logansport, LA, Commander Porter Dowling; **Colonel Samuel D. Russell Camp 1617** members G.W. Birdwell and Robert E. Porter.



The **General J.M. "Matt" Barton Camp 441**, Sulphur Springs, TX, presented Tom Lynch a War Service Medal for his service in Korea. Pictured from left, front, Camp Commander Joe Scott, James Benton, Tom Lynch and Charles Bolding. Back row from left, Sam Coates, James Shivers, Travis Patridge and James Noe.



Members of the **New Salem Invincibles Camp 2107**, Ponta, TX, held a recruitment and living history booth at the Henderson Syrup Festival on November 11, 2006. Manning the booth from left, Dwain Bobbitt, Cindy Bobbitt and Judson Watkins.



Army of Trans-Mississippi



The **John B. Hood Camp 50**, Galveston, TX, held its installation banquet on January 13, 2007. Pictured from left, TX Ninth Brigade Commander Henry B. Seale, Camp Commander Doug McBee, Carl R. Adams, Richard Clifford, Foster Spurlock and Bill Thorn.



Members of the **Iowa Division** and their families braved the subzero temperatures and snow to celebrate the 200th birthday of General Robert E. Lee with a Lee-Jackson Day luncheon on January 20, 2007, at Cedar Falls, IA



An honor guard comprised of members of the **General John T. Hughes Camp 614**, Independence, MO, prepare to fire a salute to Colonel John R. Boyd, 12th MO Cavalry as a part of the Confederate Memorial Day ceremony at Woodlawn Cemetery in Independence. Pictured from left, David Goodman, Larry Yeatman, Camp Commander Tim Apgar, Jim Beckner and Rich Casteel.



Pictured at the 2006 SCV National Reunion in New Orleans, LA, from left, Commander Bobby Morris, a member of the **Captain Sherod Hunter's Arizona Rangers Camp 1202**, Tucson, AZ; Commander-in-Chief Christopher M. Sullivan; Real Son and member of Camp 1202 James Brown, age 93, currently of Loudon, TN. This was Brown's 5th national reunion and Mr. Morris's 11th!



On August 1, 2006, Camp Commander Kermit Lee Albritton, a member of the **General Wade Hampton Camp 2023**, Modesto, CA, returned to his ancestral home in Paradise, TX. He placed a Confederate Iron Cross of Honor at the gravesite of his great-grandfather, Private Asa Travis Albritton, Co. G, 55th GA Infantry. Pictured from left is **General Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 983**, Decatur, TX, Camp Commander Billy Bramlett and Compatriot Albritton.



Members of the **2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904**, Delton, TX, and the Cactus Rose OCR Chapter celebrated Confederate Heroes Day on January 21, 2007, in front of the Confederate monument on the courthouse lawn in Comanche, TX.

Welcome to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

ALABAMA

CAPT. MORTIMER JORDAN 84 GARDENDALE
GAMBLE, SR., BRIAN KEITH

EGBERT J. JONES 357 HUNTSVILLE
JORDAN, JUNIOR LEE

MAJ. JOHN C. HUTTO 443 JASPER
ALEXANDER, JAMES LUTHER
RODEN, THOMAS DEWEY
TUBBS, SR., JOHN

JOHN RAYBURN 452 GUNTERSVILLE
LEATHERWOOD, JR., FRANKLIN D.

GEN. ISHAM GARROTT 764 MARION
HOLMES, CHARLES A.

CAPT. THOMAS H. HOBBS 768 ATHENS
HOLLAND, DANIEL ROSS
JOHNSON, DAVID A.
STRAIN, JACOB EVAN
TYLER, JULIAN TRACY

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER 1372 BIRMINGHAM
BARCELONA, NICHOLAS S.
SMITH, JR., WILLIAM CHENAULT

FORREST 1435 BIRMINGHAM
REEVE, JR., M. RICHARD

THE PRATTVILLE DRAGOONS 1524 PRATTVILLE
GOLDIN, BRANDON WADE

COVINGTON RIFLES 1586 ANDALUSIA
JOHNSON, STEVEN TONY
RIDER, LANE CAMRON

MOSCOW CAMP 1823 SULLIGENT
MORRIS, JR., FLOYD MACK

COL. PICKNEY D. BOWLES 1840 EVERGREEN
BROWN, FRED DOUGLAS

FORT BLAKELY 1864 BAY MINETTE
DOVE, JR., RONALD
MYERS, JOHN P.
MYERS, ROYAL D.
PRINCE, SHANE SKYLAR
RHODES, JR., ELBERT MARVIN
WENDLING, BRENT R.

THE TALLASSEE ARMORY GUARDS 1921 TALLASSEE
McCARTY, TONY KIRK
RAIFORD, MICHAEL W.
TAUNTON, J. ALAN

GEN. JOHN HERBERT KELLY 1980 GORDO
COLVIN, II, MICHAEL LEE

CAPTAIN HENRY C. SEMPLE 2002 MONTGOMERY
GUTHRIE, PRESTON MARK

MORGAN'S PARTISAN RANGERS 2082 WETUMPKA
POWELL, DARYL
THOMPSON, TRAVIS DAVID

TEN ISLANDS 2678 OHATCHEE
FREEMAN, KEVIN M.
READ, JOSEPH BRYAN
WILSON, RONNIE
WILSON, JR., WILLIAM O.

ARKANSAS

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 1433 PINE BLUFF
BROWN, EMMETT
INGLE, STEVEN
MATHESON, LUKE

MAJ. FONTAINE R. EARLE 1453 FAYETTEVILLE
BOWERS, AARON LEE

GEN. THOMAS DOCKERY 1577 MAGNOLIA
TRAMMELL, HAROLD JUSTIN
TRAMMELL, HAROLD JAY

1ST LT. ELBERT L. STEEL 1623 LEWISVILLE
BOWLES, DONALD R.

ARIZONA

CONFEDERATE SECRET SERVICE 1710 SIERRA VISTA
KEITH, SANDY JASON
OAKES, CALEB JAMES FRANKLIN

TEXAS JOHN H. SLAUGHTER 2074 TOMBSTONE
BRYAN, DANIEL LEE
HESTER, ROBERT G.

PVT. NATHAN TERRY WANSLEE 2096 SAFFORD
ANGLE, JAMES MARCUS

CALIFORNIA

THE STAINLESS BANNER 1440 SAN JOSE
LATOUR, DAVID VANOS
LATOUR, ANDREW VANOS

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY 1627 SACRAMENTO
COFER, CORBIN EDUARD
SNEAD, JR., WILLIAM CLAUD

DEADERICK-DOREMUS- THURMOND 1631 SANTA BARBARA
TISCH, WILLIAM EUGENE

TYREE HARRIS BELL 1804 TULARE
WARD, ERIC

CAPTAIN CAMERON ERSKINE THOM 2007 LONG BEACH
MOORE, FREDERICK

GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON 2048 TEHACHAPI
LANQUIST, TOSH E.

COLORADO

STERLING PRICE 676 DENVER
EDDINS, JAMES DONALD
LITTLE, CHRISTOPHER CLARK
TINKER, DELBERT JOE

FLORIDA

BRIGADIER GENERAL E. A. PERRY 285 PENSACOLA
ROBERTS, JOSEPH BRYANT

SGT. CHARLIE DICKISON 534 PALATKA
TAYLOR, MARK ALLEN

8TH FLA QUINCY YOUNG GUARDS 703 QUINCY
HATCHER, KENNETH RYAN

WAKULLA GUARDS 742 CRAWFORDVILLE
MORGAN, MELVIN DOUGLAS

KIRBY-SMITH 1209 JACKSONVILLE
DYAL, JAMES WESLEY
FRIER, LEE C.
JENNINGS, TODD ALLEN
KING, JR., WILLIAM WALLACE
KING, STEVEN WALLACE
KRAUS, GUY CARLETON

STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY 1315 PENSACOLA
BELLAMY, ALVIN FINNIE
WASDIN, MICHAEL KEITH

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE 1383 SARASOTA-BRADENTON
BOWLING, ROBERT BRUCE
CONYERS, ALEXANDER CASE

CAPT. J. J. DICKISON 1387 MELBOURNE
WASHBURN, RYAN DAVID
YOUNG, KEVIN MICHAEL

MADISON STARKE PERRY 1424 GAINESVILLE
SPARKMAN, WAYNE LYNDEN

THIRD FLORIDA WILDCATS 1437 FLORAL CITY
DAVIS, IV, CECIL D.
ROBINETT, JR., VERMLAND JIM

GEN. DAVID E. TWIGGS 1462 WAUCHULA
FORD, STEPHEN W.
HENDERSON, DAVID SCOTT
WALKER, WILLIAM S.

FIRST CLAY COUNTY CONFEDERATE ARTILLERY 1580 MIDDLEBURG
AKERS, EDMUND L.

FINLEY'S BRIGADE 1614 HAVANA
SUMRALL, PHILLIP HARDY

CAPT. BLUFORD M. SIMS 1630 OCOEE
TIMS, NICHOLAS A.

2ND FLORIDA CAVALRY CSA 1903 ST. CLOUD
GRICE, DILLION CLAY

MAJ. WILLIAM M. FOOTMAN 1950 FT. MYERS
MADDOX, HENRY SYDNEY
RAULERSON, SHANE ERIC
RAULERSON, ADAM WAYNE
STARKS, WILLIAM E.

DIXIE DEFENDERS 2086 CROSS CITY
BOWENS, CLAUDE
COOPER, ROBERT
WEEKS, JIMMIE ORLANDO

GEORGIA

GILMER LIGHT GUARDS 89 ELLIJAY
PRITCHETT, ELBERT FARRELL

MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS 96 LAWRENCEVILLE
ROE, RONALD W.

COL. CHARLES T. ZACHRY 108 MCDONOUGH
HIGHTOWER, JEFFERY FRED

LT. COL. THOMAS M. NELSON 141 ALBANY
MCDUFFIE, DWAYNE MELCH

BRIG. GEN. E. PORTER ALEXANDER 158 AUGUSTA
BUSBEE, ROBERT GARRETT
LANE, CHRISTOPHER JOHN
MILFORD, JR., ARLINGTON C.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN CARPENTER CARTER 207 WAYNESBORO
MARCHMAN, GARRETT CARLTON
MARCHMAN, KNOX GRINER
MONCUS, WALKER REED

SGT. CHARLES D. GRACE 223 LAGRANGE
LOCKARD, JR., JOHNNY

GEN. HENRY LEWIS BENNING 517 COLUMBUS
NICHOLAS, II, ROBERT ALLEN

COL. WILLIAM H. STILES-WARREN AKIN 670 CARTERSVILLE
QUILLEN, PAUL DOUGLAS

JOHN K. MCNEILL 674 MOULTRIE
GODLEY, JR., ROY STEPHEN

OLD CAPITOL 688 MILLEDGEVILLE
BROWN, CHARLES EDWIN
WISE, PHILLIP S.
WISE, JOSHUA D.

STATE OF DADE 707 TRENTON
CROFT, BRIAN E.
NILES, RICHARD SCOTT

GENERAL STAND WATIE 915 CALHOUN
EDWARDS, GABRIEL COLE

GEN. ROBERT A. TOOMBS 932 VIDALIA
CHASTAIN, DANIEL ESSEX
HALL, MALCOLM DANNY
KING, TRAVIS GREGG
LYLES, MILES TED
MCLEOD, RANDALL LEE
STANLEY, JR., R.T.
WHITAKER, ROBERT L.

LT. COL. WILLIAM M. LUFFMAN 938 CHATSWORTH
GLENN, JR., GEORGE G.
MARTIN, THOMAS LARRY

OGEECHEE RIFLES CAMP 941 STATESBORO
HINES, JR., JOSEPH CHARLTON

GEN. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE 1361 JONESBORO
WILLIAMS, BILLY M.
WILLIAMS, RICHARD D.

GEN. WILLIAM J. HARDEE 1397 DALLAS
CARNAHAN, GEORGE EUGENE
GREEN, MICHAEL BRANDON

JAMES T. WOODWARD 1399 WARNER ROBINS
JONES, KEVIN FRANKLIN

27TH GEORGIA REGIMENT 1404 GAINESVILLE
ELROD, R.C.

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL 1432 STONE MOUNTAIN
BRYANT, SR., MICHAEL DOYLE
WILLIS, JAMES R.

JOHN B. GORDON MEMORIAL 1449 THOMASTON
NEWTON, WAYNE
SEDA, EUGENIO E.
SPRADLEY, JIMMY WILSON

STEWART-WEBSTER 1607 RICHLAND
SHIERLING, STEVEN WILDER
SHIERLING, JAMES BASCOM

CHATTAHOOCHEE GUARDS 1639 MABLETON
HUNTER, ADAM WAYNE

THE SAVANNAH MILITIA 1657 SAVANNAH
BACOT, JARRED
GAY, MORGAN
JOHNSON, III, DONALD RAY
LEWIS, JIMMY

PHILLIPS, JOSHUA CHARLES
PIERCE, MICHAEL ANDREW
SHUMAN, JOHN FERRIS
VALES, JR., EDDIE F.

OCHLOCKNEE RIFLES 1807 CAIRO
SALTER, OBEY JAMES

MCINTOSH GUARDS 1853 DARIEN
BRYAN, JR., JAMES VIRGIL

BLUE RIDGE RIFLES 1860 DAHLONEGA
COFIELD, JR., THOMAS WILLIAM
COFIELD, WILLIAM STEPHEN
CRITES, III, RUSBY CLINTON
JERROLD, BOB W.
SCARBROUGH, RUSSELL ALVIN
WOOLFOLK, JOHN BYRON

SIDNEY LANIER 1908 LAKELAND
LINDSEY, MARK KEY

GENERAL A. H. COLQUITT FIRE EATERS 1958 NEWTON
DEESE, JAMES KENNETH
GRAY, MARTIN CORNELIUS

PVT. JOHN INGRAHAM 1977 CHICKAMAUGA
CLARKSON, DAN

HEARD RANGERS 1996 FRANKLIN
NOLES, HORACE PAUL

LOGAN E. BLECKLEY 1998 COCHRAN
ABNEY, JR., RALPH WOODY
BARRS, RONNIE JAY
BRYANT, DUSTIN TRACY
GODFREY, JR., HERMAN MALOY
MASHBURN, JR., MARVIN
BUTLER

ROBERT E. LEE 2005 COBB COUNTY
CASSAVOY, DONALD HARRISON

CAPT. JAMES KNOX "SEABOARD GUARDS" 2022 WAYNESVILLE
BYNUM, DAVID HARLAN
GRAW, JAMEN FRANKLIN
HARTER, CARL
MULL, MICHAEL JAMES

PALMER, ANTHONY
SMITH, JAMES FRED WILLIAM

PINE BARRENS VOLUNTEERS 2039 EASTMAN
BURNHAM, RODERICK HARRIS
USSERY, MILTON

BUCKHEAD-FORT LAWTON BRIGADE 2102 MILLEN
ARTHUR, DAVID W.
EVANS, ROBERT LARRY
THOMPSON, LARRY CARLYLE

INDIANA

A. J. RINGO 1509 NEWCASTLE
BLEVINS, J. C.
BLEVINS, BRIAN JOSEPH
DEAN, JAMES EDWARD
DEAN, TYLER EDWARD
HARRISON, JAMES MERRILL
MURRAY, AARON WESLEY
ROLAND, CHARLES PIERCE

KANSAS

SOUTH KANSAS CAMP 2064 WICHITA
BOOTH, HEATH Z.
ROGERS, JOHN A.

KENTUCKY

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE 100 LEXINGTON
COURTNEY, DAN HAMILTON
DAVIS, ZACHARY AARON
WILLIAMS, LUKE ANTHONY

COL. ALFRED JOHNSTON 276 BENTON
McWATERS, JAMES NEAL
TAYLOR, HUGH GARY
WATKINS, BENNY K.

CAPTAIN DAVID C. WALKER 640 FRANKLIN
KILMON, JAMES HERALD

JOHN HUNT MORGAN 1342 LOUISVILLE
SEARS, JASON THOMAS
SEARS, DUANE THOMAS

GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN 1495 PADUCAH
GLISSON, KEITH D.
TUCKER, JOHN DAVID
TUCKER, JOHN THOMAS
WILHITE, CHRISTOPHER
MICHEAL

COLONEL BENJAMIN CAUDILL 1629 WHITESBURG
ALLEN, JACOB MARK
ALLEN, LEIGHTON CHASE

CAPT. THOMAS HENRY HINES 1693 WEST POINT
ADAMS, ROBERT WILLIAM

EDWARD FLETCHER ARTHUR 1783 CORBIN
PACE, TIMOTHY N.
WARREN, ALAN TIMOTHY

LOUISIANA

COL. CHARLES D. DREUX 110 NEW ORLEANS
CHIOCCHIO, ODDINO STANLEY
TREADWAY, III, WILLIAM LOMAX

GENERAL LEROY AUGUSTUS STAFFORD 358 ALEXANDRIA
MCCULLOUGH, DEWITT CLINTON

JEFFERSON DAVIS 474 LAFAYETTE
HEBERT, ROBERT L.

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR 1308
SHREVEPORT
HAMPTON, STEPHEN RANDALL

CAPT. JAMES W. BRYAN 1390
LAKE CHARLES
DARTEZ, GERALD KEITH
MACKEY, JAMES K.

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. BENTON
1444
MONROE
HERFORD, JR., HENRY GERALD
HIGDON, BENJAMIN JUSTIN
HIGDON, DONALD TRACY
HIGDON, DANIEL TRACY

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD
FORREST 1931
COVINGTON
CROW, STEPHEN MARTIN
OWENS, DONALD EDWARD

PARSON'S BRIGADE 1973
LAKE PROVIDENCE
PEARSON, DAKOTA RICHARD

ANACOCO RANGERS 1995
LEESVILLE
SMART, JR., HARLES E.

MARYLAND

COL. HARRY W. GILMOR 1388
BALTIMORE
TAYLOR, LEE A.

COL. WILLIAM NORRIS 1398
DARNESTOWN
MESSNER, JOSHUA

MICHIGAN

PRIVATE HACKLEY NORTON 2119
BERKLEY
FLOWERS, III, IRA SESCO
FLOWERS, DANNY SESCO
SHOTTS, JONATHAN MELVEL

MISSOURI

MAJ. GEN. J. O. SHELBY 191
WARRENSBURG
SLAUGHTER, LEONARD S.

BG JOHN T. HUGHES 614
INDEPENDENCE
SPENCER, GERALD L.

COL. EMMITT MACDONALD 1846
MOUNTAIN GROVE
OGLE, MATTHEW SCOTT

COL. JOHN T. COFFEY 1934
STOCKTON
KEENE, GARRY L.

MISSISSIPPI

RANKIN ROUGH and READY'S
265
BRANDON
CUPIT, EDDIE REAMS
CUPIT, SR., TIM LEROY
SCHOOLLER, ROY

COL. W. P. ROGERS 321
CORINTH
FELTMAN, GREGORY LYNN

JEFFERSON DAVIS 635
JACKSON
KIMMEL, WILLIAM LOYD

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARION
ROGERS 873
AMORY
MILLS, MICHAEL GORDON
WISE, ROBERT LOUIS

GEN. WILLIAM BARKSDALE 1220
COLUMBUS
ELLIS, CHARLES

GEN. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON
1660
CORINTH
ASHCRAFT, DELMON ERVIN
ASHCRAFT, JR., DELMON ERVIN
ASHCRAFT, III, DELMON ERVIN

STOCKDALE RANGERS 1681
SUMMIT
OTTON, DAVID DOUGLAS

JEFFERSON DAVIS 1862
NEWTON
FREEMAN, JR., JEROME W.

CALHOUN AVENGERS 1969
CALHOUN CITY
MELTON, JERRY WAYNE

NORTH CAROLINA

GEORGE DAVIS 5
WILMINGTON
DEW, CLYDE FOSTER
DEW, JASON ADAM
GAYLOR, JR., WALTER KENNETH
MAY, JR., JOHN MILTON
ROBBINS, JACOB FREDERICK
SNYDER, ALAN NICHOLAS

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL 168
FAYETTEVILLE
NELSON, BRYAN MATTHEW

ROWAN RIFLES 405
SALISBURY
STIREWALT, ROBERT DALE

LT. F. C. FRAZIER CAMP 668
HIGH POINT
DUNCAN, DAVID WADE
PERDUE, LARRY JOE
SMITH, BOBBY JAY

CAPT. JESSE S. BARNES 771
WILSON
MULLEN, SR., JEFFREY L.

COLUMBUS COUNTY
VOLUNTEERS 794
WHITEVILLE
FLOYD, MOSES GASTON
FLOYD, RAY L.

GEN. MATT W. RANSOM 861
WELDON
DAVIS, CHRISTOPHER SHAWN
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM DOUGLAS
PHILLIPS, NEAL CORNELIUS

COL. JOHN SLOAN 1290
GREENSBORO
COBLE, JOHN HOWARD
COHOON, GREGORY SCOTT
MILLER, JR., EARL RUDOLPH
RAY, WILLIAM JOSEPH
TUCKLE, THAD EUGENE

BRIG. GEN. J. JOHNSTON
PETTIGREW 1401
LENOIR
THOMASTON, II, JAMES LEE

MAJ. EGBERT A. ROSS 1423
CHARLOTTE
WILLIAMS, JOHN NORTHROP

PVT. LORENZO DOW WILLIAMS
1456
REIDSVILLE
MARTIN, SR., JERRY WAYNE

SMITHFIELD LIGHT INFANTRY
1466
SMITHFIELD
ETHERIDGE, TIMOTHY WAYNE
TEMPLE, JR., JACKSON HOWARD

COL. HENRY KING BURGWN
JR. 1485
EAST WAKE COUNTY
RICHARDSON, JAMES EARL

THOMAS LEGION 1514
CASHIERS
NELSON, TRACY BRENT

COL. WILLIAM F. MARTIN 1521
ELIZABETH CITY
ROMM, JR., ROBERT H.

COL. STEPHEN DECATUR POOL
1597
BEAUFORT
MARTIN, JR., ALVIN DONALD

J. E. B. STUART 1598
MT. AIRY
SIMPSON, JAMES MARTY
SIMPSON, JACOB MARTY

GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE/AW. J.
HOKE 1616
LINCOLN
SMITH, MICHAEL SHANE
SMITH, JR., JERRY PAUL

YADKIN GRAY EAGLES 1765
YADKINVILLE
CHOPLIN, WESLEY JAMES
CHOPLIN, BOBBY DAREN

PVT. BRYAN JACKSON BUCK
1769
PELETIER
JONES, JASPER MORRIS

CEDAR FORK RIFLES 1827
CHATHAM COUNTY
DILDAY, JOHN S.

CABARRUS GUARDS 1837
CONCORD
HICKS, JOSEPH ETHAN
WELCH, LARRY DAVID

GENERAL WILLIAM DORSEY
PENDER 1916
WILSON
MOONEYHAM, CODY MITCHELL
WHITLEY, BRADLEY KEITH

JACKSON RANGERS 1917
SYLVA
DUPREE, WARREN DONLEY
GREZLIK, MICHAEL DAVID
JONES, MARION VANCE

COL. JOHN B. PALMER 1946
SPRUCE PINE
MUSICK, ROBERT LEE
PITTMAN, GEORGE MILTON

HOKE/McLAUCHLIN 1947
RAEFORD
BUNCE, RICKY

ROCKY FACE RANGERS 1948
TAYLORSVILLE
BARTON, LARRY CLINTON
HARRINGTON, TERRY LYNN
HARRINGTON, STEPHEN ROSS

NEVADA

LT. DIXON-CSS HUNLEY 2016
SPARKS
BARBER, III, JOHN WILLIAM
GOEB, ROGER H.
HEUER, LARRY M.
VALLE, ESTEBAN ANTHONY

NEW YORK

SGT. DEWITT CLINTON GUY-PVT
JOHN THURMON 1928
ROCHESTER
ROBINSON, ARBY W.

OKLAHOMA

CAPTAIN CLEM VAN ROGERS 481
OKLAHOMA CITY
PRIDDY, JOHN ROBERT

COL. DANIEL N. MCINTOSH 1378
TULSA
ROARK, RONALD R.

LT. WILLIAM H. MAYES 2078
PRYOR CREEK
KETCHER, JR., JOHN D.
ROBERTSON, DEAN

PVT. GRAYSON & BREWER
CAMP 2118
ELK CITY
BREWER, KENNETH GALE
BREWER, KEVIN KYLE
BREWER, CODY R.
BREWER, JOSHUA DAVID
BREWER, CARL WAYNE
BREWER, JERRY CLYDE
DAVIS, LARRY D.
GRAYSON, DAVID

OREGON

COL. ISAAC WILLIAM SMITH 458
PORTLAND
EAGLEHEART, BRIAN SUN

SOUTH CAROLINA

PALMETTO 22
COLUMBIA
ANDREWS, DONALD W.
SHEALY, CREIGHTON DALEY

PVT. THOMAS E. CALDWELL 31
CLOVER/YORK
PETERSON, JAMES M.
PETERSON, JAKE M.
SANDIFER, ROBERT
TRULL, CALVIN JUNIOR

16TH SOUTH CAROLINA
REGIMENT 36
GREENVILLE
TUBBS, KARL JAMES

COLONEL JOSEPH NORTON 45
SENECA
HANCOX, JOHN GABRIEL

ADAM WASHINGTON BALLENGER
68
SPARTANBURG
RICE, JOSHUA CRAIG
SKINNER, TONY GATES
STEVENS, SHANNON T.

WALKER-GASTON 86
CHESTER
COLLINS, NEIL CARMICHAEL
MOORE, MICHAEL ALAN

GORDON CAPERS 123
ST. GEORGE
MIZZELL, MARION W.

LT. GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET
140
EDGEFIELD
GOINGS, BRANDON RYAN
GOINGS, WALKER HAGAN

H. L. HUNLEY 143
SUMMerville
BUSBY, VOHN GIBSON
HAAS, HUBERT P.
ROBERTSON, TIMOTHY LEE

GEN. WADE HAMPTON 273
COLUMBIA
CRAVEN, GREGORY MURLE
FORTNER, ROBERT RAY
OSWALT, EDWIN MCCOY
SHULL, CHAD EDWARD
SIMMONS, ASHBY CARLISLE
WILLIAMS, CHARLES WAYNE

GENERAL PAUL QUATTLEBAUM
412
BATESBURG-LEESVILLE
HIBBS, MARSHALL ALASON

COL. HENRY LAURENS BENBOW
859
MANNING
RISHER, JR., ALFRED L.

FORT SUMTER 1269
CHARLESTON
BOENSCH, IV, FRANK NEVILLE
LOWNDES, III, EDWARD FROST

PEE DEE RIFLES 1419
FLORENCE DARLINGTON
MORRIS, JOHN STEVEN
MOZINGO, ALEXANDER FARRELL

PALMETTO SHARP SHOOTERS
1428
ANDERSON
DIXON, CALEB MONROE
FLYNN, JAMES M.
HOLLAND, JAMES P.
PAGE, KENNETH WESLEY

GEN. STATES RIGHTS GIST 1451
BOGANSVILLE
CLEVELAND, TIMOTHY RUSSELL

GEN. MARTIN W. GARY 1532
EDGEFIELD
ASHE, CHARLES BRADLEY
ASHE, COREY ELIAS

B/G BARNARD E. BEE 1575
AIKEN
DERRICK, SKYLER DANIEL
LAIRD, CURTIS JAMES

SGT. BERRY BENSON 1672
NORTH AUGUSTA
EUBANKS, WARREN L.
GIBSON, GREGG

PROSPECT 10TH REG. 1749
PROSPECT
CAIN, JONATHAN

HAMPTON REDSHIRT RIDER
1876
COLUMBIA
JOYE, CHANNING

CAPT. ANDREW T. HARLLEE 2010
DILLON
TYNER, KENNETH BLAKE

REBELS IN GREY 2027
WESTMINSTER
ADAMS, KEVIN CLAY

TENNESSEE

N. B. FORREST 3
CHATTANOOGA
MANNING, SAMUEL PALMER
MYERS, WILLIAM ROBERT

SAMUEL R. WATKINS 29
COLUMBIA
COGHLAN, DANA JOSEPH
WYATT, STEPHEN A.

MURFREESBORO 33
MURFREESBORO
BROTHERS, WILLIAM KENT
CLAYTON, JR., JUDGE JAMES K.
DUNCAN, JIM K.
DUNCAN, GERALD KENNETH

GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE 34
GALLATIN
ALLEN, VINCENT DENNIS

M/G BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM 72
MANCHESTER
LANKFORD, II, JAMES WESLEY
SMITH, FRANK REID

LONGSTREET-ZOLLIFFER 87
KNOXVILLE
ADAMS, GARY DALE
WOLFE, MD, LARRY E.

OTHO FRENCH STRAHL 176
UNION CITY
ROBINSON, RONNIE G.

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST 215
MEMPHIS
HURLEY, CHARLES HARDY

FRANK P. GRACEY 225
CLARKSVILLE
BAGGETT, ROBERT MATTHEW
REYNOLDS, GREGORY F.
ROSS, MARSHALL ELMOTH

SIMONTON-WILCOX 257
WILKINSON
COUGHORN, MICHAEL DAVID

CAPTAIN W. H. McCAULEY 260
DICKSON COUNTY
ESTES, RONNY BUCK
MONROE, G. GRANT
MONROE, GREG L.

LT. COL. RILEY B. ROBERTS 386
TRACY CITY
OWENBY, HAROLD EDWARD

COL. JACK MOORE 559
CENTERVILLE
PRIMM, DANNY RUSSELL

MG WILLIAM D. MCCAIN HQ 584
COLUMBIA

BELCHER, JIMMY DON
COLLIE, GEORGE MARK
DUSENBURY, RHETT PEARSALL
GRANT, II, ROBERT MICHAEL
KOHLE, PAUL JAMES
LINKENHOKER, JR., ROBERT
MILTON
McKINLEY, III, LAWRENCE A.
McQUEEN, CHRISTOPHER
BOWER
MOSS, III, JAMES WILLIAM
MOSS, JR., JAMES WILLIAM
STODDARD, JAMES HOWARD
VAWTER, RICHARD ALLEN
WORK, RANDAL DOUGLAS

GEN. ROBERT H. HATTON 723
LEBANON
DAVIS, GARY STEVEN
GLISSON, VICTOR HAROLD
MITCHELL, CHAD
SMITH, II, STEPHEN CHRIS-
TOPHER

GEN. GEORGE GIBBS DIBRELL
875
SPARTA
LAWSON, JR., MARVIN EUGENE

SAM DAVIS CAMP 1293
BRENTWOOD
CHALFANT, JR., BERTRAM H.
KLAPP, H. CHARLES
PLUMLEY, MICHAEL ALAN

COLONEL JOHN SINGLETON
MOSBY 1409
KINGSPORT
HOLLEY, BILLIE JOE

GEN. A. P. STEWART 1411
WINCHESTER
HILL, WILLIAM THOMAS
KING, DAVID FARIS

SUMNER A. CUNNINGHAM 1620
SHELBYVILLE
LINDSEY, RODNEY OTWAY

COL. W. M. BRADFORD/COL. J.
G. ROSE 1638
MORRISTOWN
WATKINS, ISAAC WILLIAM

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HUGHES, B. VENSON

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ADAMS
BROOKS, JAMES NEWTON
CAGLE, RODNEY MARK

DILLARD-JUDD 1828
COOKEVILLE
WOODCOCK, CODY DANIEL

FREEMAN'S BATTERY FORREST'S ARTILLERY 1939
SAVANNAH
GARTRELL, IV, JOSEPH BOSWELL
VEAL, KENNETH DEKALB

MYERS-ZOLICOFFER 1990
LIVINGSTON
LOOPER, JOE EDMOND

RODERICK, FORREST'S WAR HORSE 2072
SPRING HILL
VOSS, KEVIN

GENERAL JOHN C. VAUGHN 2089
TELLICO PLAINS
HONNOLL, JAMES T.

HAWKINS COUNTY SCOTTISH RIFLES 2090
ROGERSVILLE/CHURCH HILL
FILLERS, TY
KING, ROY D.

CAPT. ABNER S. BOONE, 41ST TENN. INF. 2094
BELLEVILLE
CLARK, ZACHARY JAMES
BOWMAN
CLARK, JAMES P.

CAPTAINS AKIN/NEWMAN 2099
SALTILLO
CHUMNEY, TYLER TURNER
COLLINS, PATRICK LANE
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STANFIELD, GARY ALLEN

TEXAS

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LIVINGSTON
VAUGHN, DENNIS CULLEN

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ANGLETON
ALEXANDER, MARSHALL TAYLOR
BOSWELL, JAMES ANDREW

WILLIAM H. L. WELLS 1588
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WILLIAMS, JERRY LESTER
WRIGHT, WILLIAM DOUGLAS

WALTER P. LANE 1745
ORANGE
LANGSTON, BURL CLYDE

COLONEL E. W. TAYLOR 1777
BEDFORD
MCLEOD, RYAN C.

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DE LEON
LEATHERWOOD, CHARLES DAN

HILL COUNTRY 1938
FREDERICKSBURG
TAYLOR, B. DON

STONE FORT 1944
NACOGDOCHES
HENSON, NEIL

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ALTO
SHELY, ULE RAY

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FORT WORTH
COX, DON WESLEY

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DICKERSON, JERRY MICHAEL
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MICHAEL, JR., KEN

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GIBBS, VICTOR L. Z.

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET 1247
RICHMOND
DONALD, JR., HOWARD S.

THE STONEWALL BRIGADE 1296
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HOSTETTER, DORSE THOMAS

FINCASTLE RIFLES 1326
ROANOKE
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KORZIK, ROBERT ERIK

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FRANKLIN
SEARCY, KEITH

THE BEDFORD RIFLE GRAYS 1475
BEDFORD
AARON, HARRY CLARK

CHESTER STATION 1503
CHESTER
FLIPPIN, DONALD THOMAS
KITE, CHARLES WESLEY

TURNER ASHBY 1567
WINCHESTER
COLLINS, TODD A.

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MIDLOTHIAN
BROWN, JOSHUA WILLIAM
WRIGHT, SR., CHARLES PHILLIPS

CAPT. WILLIAM LATANÉ 1690
MECHANICSVILLE
KAUFFMANN, JR., C. E.

JUBAL EARLY 1691
HILLSVILLE
BALDWIN, RONALD G.
FELTS, JACKIE DEAN
HOLCOMB, STEVE
SHELLEY, HAROLD A.
TOWE, TIMOTHY CHARLES
WEBB, OTIS ELDON

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BUCHANAN
GILLIAM, SAMUEL EVAN

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APPOMATTOX
MARTIN, REVELY E. (RICKY)

GENERAL JOHN RANDOLPH CHAMBLISS 1779
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FAISON, GLENN KEITH

MAJ. GEN. FITZHUGH LEE 1805
SPOTSYLVANIA
GARNETT, IV, JOHN MITTON

SCOTT COUNTY'S CLINCH MOUNTAIN RANGERS 1858
GATE CITY
VERBAL, JOEY W.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY GREYS 1964
CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE
FOSTER, JASON STANLEY

ESSEX DIXIE RIFLES 2011
TAPPAHANNOCK
LEE, MALCOLM B.

CAPT. WILLIAM L. DAY 2091
LOCUST GROVE
GOODMAN, MARK TIMOTHY

THE CAMPBELL GUARDS 2117
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PARKER, JOHN WESLEY

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MECHANICSVILLE
HAMILTON, JOHN WADE
MOREHEAD, ANDREW BENNETT
MYERS, JR., FRANKLIN

WASHINGTON

J. PATTON ANDERSON 1646
OLYMPIA
PIERCE, LYNN W.

WEST VIRGINIA

HAMPSHIRE 284
ROMNEY
CLIFT, RAY D.

McNEILL'S RANGERS 582
MOOREFIELD
HINTON, JOSEPH LEVI
ROHRBAUGH, JASON EDWARD

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Everyone's A Lee

by Robert Matthew Lee

From the plains of West Texas to the Virginia sea
Dwell scores of relations to Robert E. Lee

Singing high in proud tones, in insistent refrains,
" 'Tis the General's blood that runs through our veins!"

They revel and boast of the Kriegsbringer's fame,
And attach themselves fiercely to the Patriarch's name.

Should any dare question Marse Robert's reputation,
They bristle and spit with high indignation.

"History can boast of few men of such worth!"
Speaks one of the millions of his kinsmen by birth.

Another nearby replies, "It is true!"
("The Old Grey Fox is my ancestor, too!")

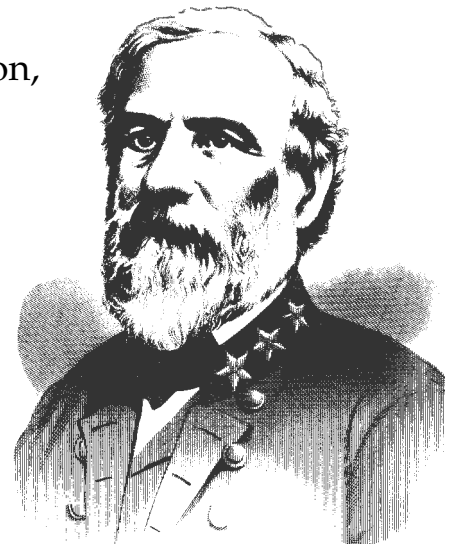
Through mother or father, most cannot recall ...
But certain, they are — he's the root of them all!

'Twas their aunt who first told them (or another relation),
Though few can produce the documentation.

But one should not curse, accuse, or lay blame
On one for desiring to lay claim to the name.

Good Sons of the South all seek but to shine
By boasting aloud that they come from his line.

Yet if all who lay claim to his family tree
Indeed were aright, we'd all be a Lee!



Robert Matthew Lee is a member of the Sul Ross Camp 1457, College Station, Texas

Carry Me Back

by Bill
Young

Get Your Foot Off My Neck!

The Confederate Flag. The three words are magic. They paint a picture in your mind's eye. Different people *see* different things when they hear them. What do you *see* when you hear them?

Some people *see* the Bonnie Blue flag — a large, five-pointed white star on a sky blue field. I saw a sticker of one yesterday in Richmond on the rear bumper of a Jeep Cherokee. I started humming to myself, "We are a band of brothers and native to the soil"

Other people *see* the First National Flag. It has one white bar set between two red bars and a circle of white stars against a dark blue square in the upper left-hand corner. I saw the flag last week at Nag's Head, NC, flying from a pole in the yard of a house beside the beach road. General Beauregard wore a miniature of the Stars and Bars thrust in his belt when he rode the train to the battlefield of First Manassas.

When I hear the words *the Confederate Flag*, I *see* what most of us *see*. I *see* the Battle Flag of the Army of Northern Virginia. It is four feet by four feet square. It shows the blue cross of Saint Andrew bearing thirteen white stars. The cross is set against a bright red field edged in white.

My wife Patsy and I wrote the history of the 56th Virginia Infantry Regiment, Garnett's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Longstreet's Corps, ANV, so I also *see* the proud words and numbers "56th Va. Inf'y" printed neatly in white on the red field. I *see* Corporal Sandy Williams uncase the colors and shake out the folds on the third day at Gettysburg. He has a

determined look on his face as he grips the wooden pole tightly with both hands, steps forward into the wheat field, and marches as on dress parade straight into the mouths of the Union guns behind the stone wall on Cemetery Ridge.

The Battle Flag was the heart and soul of the regiment. Men gave up their lives to advance it just one more step. It is tragic that today so many Americans — North, South, East and West — do not understand or appreciate what the Confederate Battle Flag stands for. They get their history from the television set and they close their ears, minds and hearts to the truth.

Today, far too many people hear the words "the Confederate flag" and *see* ghosts and goblins draped in white bed sheets capped by pillow cases with eye holes pulled down over their heads. They *see* a symbol of hate and they react with hate. It makes me want to break down and weep.

On the other hand, not a day goes by that I don't see a genuine, honest-to-goodness, dyed-in-the-wool, Confederate Battle Flag flying in Virginia in broad daylight in full, public view for all the world to see. It flies from the top of every state office building and floats over schools, hospitals, and businesses. It stands proudly in the corner of every courtroom right behind the judge. It doesn't offend anyone; nobody ever complains about it.

It is the flag of the Mother of Presidents, the Old Dominion — the Commonwealth of Virginia. It bears a circle of laurel leaves against a blue field. Inside the circle there stands a woman warrior wearing light armor of the ancient Greek style consisting of helmet,

curass, and greaves. She represents virtue. She holds a short sword in her left hand and a long spear in her right.

She has her foot planted squarely across the throat of a fallen male foe. The man is flat on his back with his broken sword and crown lying on the ground beside him. Beneath the seal is the Latin motto of Virginia: *Sic Semper Tyrannis*. The Latin words translate "Thus Always To Tyrants," but the Confederates liked to tell the Yankees that they meant "Get your foot off my neck!"

Virtually every Virginia regiment carried the *Sic Semper Tyrannis* flag into battle at one time or another. For instance, the 56th Virginia Infantry regiment received its first official battle flag at Camp Lee in Richmond on November 15, 1861. It was a hand-sewn, blue Virginia flag. Colonel S. Bassett French presented the banner to the regiment on behalf of the governor at a special dress parade ceremony.

Colonel William D. Stuart (JEB Stuart's cousin) commanded the 56th. Stuart made a short speech to his men while they stood at parade rest in the ranks in front of him. Stuart said, "Soldiers of the 56th Regiment of Virginia, the flag which now graces your line is presented through the Executive of Virginia by the people in convention assembled. It is emblematic of the honor and virtue of our Mother State. Hitherto unsullied, it will be your part to see that this honor remains unblemished in your hands.

"The commanding officer feels highly gratified to assure the governor and through him the convention and people of Virginia that he commands true Virginians whose every pulse beats more strongly and whose steps grow more firm as they march to battle against tyranny and oppression under the banner and motto of Virginia."

Later that day, Stuart sent a note to the War Department to say *Thank You* for the flag. Stuart closed his note by saying:

"I think I can with all safety assure you that the sons of Virginia, volunteers of the 56th VA Regiment, will ever be found at their post of duty and that they will never do discredit to the sacred cause in which they have enlisted. The daughters of Vir-

ginia whose fair hands have wrought this beautiful emblem of Virginia's honor will never have cause to blush for shame at the conduct of their brothers."

The 56th Virginia first tasted combat at Fort Donelson, TN. In the wee hours of the morning on Saturday, February 15, 1862, the men of the 56th climbed out of the trenches and formed into a line of battle. A hush came over the ranks as four generals and their aides rode across the front of the line. The senior officers passed close to the colors of the 56th Virginia; it was the same blue flag that the regiment had received at Richmond.

General Floyd came first.

He kept his eyes straight ahead and passed on. Generals Buckner and Johnson came next. They simply touched their right hands to their caps in salute to the flag. General Pillow came last. When he reached a point opposite the flag, he reined in his horse and faced the regiment. He pointed to the blue banner and said in a firm, clear voice, "I trust to old Virginia my safety and my honor."

According to Captain Jeffress of the 56th, the effect of Pillow's words on the men "was electrical and inspired the Virginians with renewed hopes and courage."

More than a year later, Lieutenant George Finley of the 56th Virginia described how the flag bearers of each regiment in Pickett's Division uncased their colors and shook them out on the field of Gettysburg. According to Finley, "the Battle Flags blossomed like red and blue flowers all down the Confederate line." The red flower was the Battle Flag of the Army of Northern Virginia; the blue flower was the Battle Flag of Virginia.

I am ready to fight to the last ditch to preserve the red Battle Flag of the Army of Northern Virginia, but I must confess that whenever I hear about some bonehead attacking the colors, it warms the cockles of my heart to know that a genuine, honest-to-goodness, dyed-in-the-wool Confederate Battle Flag is still flying everywhere. The blue Virginia flag proclaims defiantly to all attackers, *Sic Semper Tyrannis* or, what is even better, *Get your foot off my neck!*



Books in Print

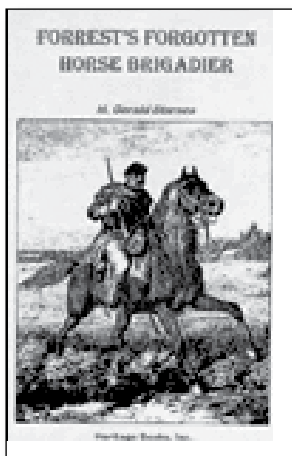
According to H. Gerald Starnes, author of *Forrest's Forgotten Horse Brigadier*, "While the bravery and tactical instincts of General Forrest in combat are without question, there is a discernible absence of mention or information on the sub-commanders who executed the general's strategies and orders." General Forrest, like most officers, must rely on his corps commanders to carry out his wishes in a timely and accurate manner while attacking and defending against the enemy.

Colonel Starnes proves he is capable of following the commands of his superiors; yet, his ability to think while in battle shows an intellect and courage few possess. Through this, Starnes and Forrest would develop a mutual respect and friendship for one another. Mr. Starnes states, "Forrest and Starnes had in common a total disregard for their own personal safety, and an eager willingness to fight even though seriously outnumbered. Otherwise, the contrast in their personalities and demeanor showed striking differences."

In the *Chattanooga Daily Rebel* on Tuesday, July 2, 1863, an editorial about Colonel Starnes, who died on June 30, 1863, from a wound received in the Tullahoma Campaign, states, "Many of his exploits are wholly unrecorded and numbers of them forgotten amid the confused turmoil of war, and its crowded canvass of events. After the most useful career as an independent commander, Colonel Starnes was attached to a regular cavalry service, and has gained a rare, though not noisy reputation in the service for courage, reliability, and skill." Through his in-

depth study of Colonel Starnes, Mr. Starnes provides a glimpse of this man forgotten by the annuals of history. Private Harris remembering Colonel Starnes states, "He was a kind hearted man, and could lead brave man farther than most men, while Forrest could make a coward fight."

This publication includes a brief genealogical account of Colonel Starnes' family lines, with numerous photos of persons mentioned. Maps help the reader to understand the complicated tactical maneuvers discussed in this book; however, there is a need for more detailed illustrations to help visualize the troop movement. Many pictures of the locations written about are difficult to see, virtually being just a black box.



Forrest's Forgotten Horse Brigadier is well-researched and provides an excellent insight to skirmishes seldom mentioned. This book is for the person who enjoys military maneuvers and troop movement. It is written in an attempt for the reader to feel as if they are a part of the battle, knowing exactly where each commander is and their actions. The personal recollections of the soldiers offer a human perspective to the story that unfolds.

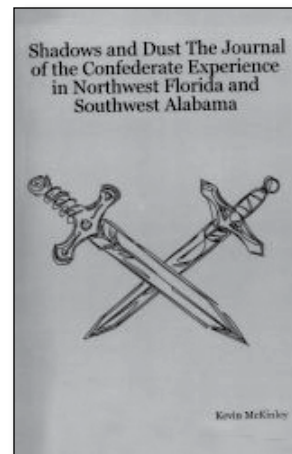
Author: H. Gerald Starnes
Publisher: Heritage Books, Inc.
1540E Pointer Ridge Place
Bowie, MO 20716
Paperback \$19.50

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

Shadows and Dust, The Journal of the Confederate Experience in Northwest Florida and Southwest Alabama

When one considers the War Between the States, most consider a broad view of what took place. Historians typically write about the battles

that were decisive victories or turning points in the war, or generals and persons who were made famous by their actions in the war. The average soldier or a small skirmish is many times overlooked as being insignificant. *Shadows and Dust, The Journal of the Confederate Experience in Northwest Florida and*



Southwest Alabama not only looks at the war as a whole, but goes beneath the surface to discover information about the local battles and units. There are a variety of different topics discussed, such as medicine during the war, the effects of the war on the home front and religion in the field.

This publication is based in part upon Kevin McKinley's column in a Southwest Alabama newspaper. The different sections are informational but short. This is an easy book to browse, and in doing so, the reader reads interesting facts from Alabama's role in the Confederacy to biographies of local veterans who fought in the war.

For the person who finds reading tactical maneuvers of a battle difficult to follow, this publication simplifies the troop's movements, making it easier to visualize. McKinley gives a short history of the war from the beginning to Sherman's March to the Sea. The battles included in *Shadows and Dust* have a common thread: either an Alabamian or Floridian unit was involved. The author also introduces the reader to skirmishes that are relatively unheard of outside of the place of origin and local forts that protected the coastline, which were occupied by both Union and Confederate troops.

McKinley presents a biographical sketch of the regiments from Northwest Florida and Southwest Alabama.

He states, "During the war many local units were formed in the Southwest Alabama and Northwest Florida area. The units discussed below are by no means an exhaustive list of such of units. There were a variety of infantry, cavalry, home guard, and naval/marine units formed throughout the war."

The main concern for *Shadows and Dust* is the historical authenticity of all the facts found within its pages. Two major mistakes were evident in the beginning. The author claims that General Lee was a cousin to George Washington, when in actuality he married the great-granddaughter of Martha Washington, the wife of George Washington. Also, General Lee's father, Light Horse Harry Lee, was good friends with the first president, having served under him in the Revolutionary War. His father even gave the eulogy at Washington's funeral.

The second inaccuracy is Mr. McKinley states that the "Carter House (is) where the bodies of six Confederate generals lay following the Battle of Franklin, TN." The Carter House is where the heaviest fighting took place during the battle while the Carter family hid in the basement. There are more than 1,000 bullet holes still visible to tourists. Their youngest son, Captain Todd Carter, was actually killed just yards away from his home. Mrs. McGavock allowed the Carnton Plantation to be used as a Confederate hospital after this bloody battle. This is where the six bodies of the generals were placed.

In light of these discrepancies, it is possible that other facts are incorrect. Many readers normally do not research what is in print but trust the author is correct. When reading *Shadows and Dust*, the reader must question the facts presented and not accept them as the truth.

Author: Kevin McKinley
357 Page Road
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mckinley2971@yahoo.com
Paperback \$20.00

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

The Spirit Divided, Memoirs of Civil War Chaplains, The Confederacy

In 1887, Reverend Dr. J. William Jones wrote of the Army of Northern Virginia, "Any history of that army which omits an account of the wonderful influence of religion upon it — which fails to tell how the courage, discipline and morale of the whole was influenced by the humble piety and evangelical zeal of many of its officers and men — would be incomplete and unsatisfactory." Yet, most books on the War Between the States cover the tactical movements of a regiment, the political atmosphere, or are a biography of a person made famous, or infamous, during the war. Little insight is given to the chaplains and their struggle to nurture the spiritual growth of the men.

Many chaplains wrote to their family or in journals about the events that transpired around them, while others wrote regimental histories. *The Spirit Divided, Memoirs of Civil War Chaplains, The Confederacy* compiles an anthology of War Between the States' memoirs of Confederate chaplains.

Editor John Wesley Brinsfield, Jr. states, "I have attempted to focus on a variety of primary source materials, many of them previously unpublished, to get a clearer impression of the ministries of the chaplains who served during that great conflict and of the environment in which they worked. Chaplains were among the most omnipresent observers of the battlefields." The letters and written histories published in *Spirit Divided* give the reader an insight of the varying difficulties and joys a chaplain faced daily.

A written duty for the chaplain was not available; yet, the responsibilities of a chaplain in the War Between the States were not limited to sermons and Bible studies. Chaplains were expected to handle a variety of jobs, including but not limited to, ministering

to the sick and dying in hospitals and/or battlefields, assisting ambulances on the battlefields, procuring Bibles, tracts and other articles for the soldiers to read, and performing duties of a staff officer. "Chaplains had to earn the respect of the men in their camps and on campaigns where incompetence or cowardice would not be ignored," states Brinsfield. "The most important objective of the chaplains' ministry was to prepare soldiers for battle — to fight the enemy with courage and conviction, and endure defeat, disfigurement, disease, or death if necessary."

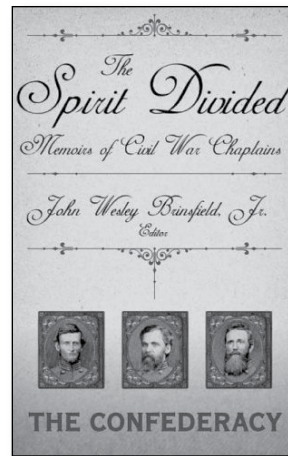
Published in *Spirit Divided* are reminiscences of Charles Holt Dobbs, Chaplain 12th Mississippi Infantry. In one of his accounts, Chaplain Dobbs gives his impression of Stonewall Jackson. "His godliness, his simplicity, his serenity, his spirituality were themes which never grew stale. The ungodly as well as the pious revered and honored him, as well for his earnest, religious zeal, as his soldierly qualities." Chaplain Thomas H. Deavenport, 3rd Tennessee Infantry Regiment, remembers travesties committed by Sherman and his army. "Here (Atlanta) was a piece of heartless cruelty. There seems to be no deed too base or cruel for a Yankee. How shall that base man (General Sherman) answer for all of his dark deeds?" Not only

Sherman, but Grant, Sheridan and other Union officers destroyed all things in their path. The South was faced with atrocities few wars have seen since.

In conclusion, *Spirit Divided* offers the reader an insight into the daily lives and thoughts of the Confederate chaplains by providing primary sources. This would be a worthy addition to any library, especially your minister's.

Editor: John Wesley Brinsfield, Jr.
Publisher: Mercer University Press
www.mupress.org
Hardback \$35.00

Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow



Reviewed by Cassie A. Barrow

NOTICES *From Around the Confederation*

Sesquicentennial Commission Needs Volunteers

The 150th anniversary of the War for Southern Independence is not far away, and this provides the SCV with a special opportunity to reach and educate the general public. To maximize this opportunity, Commander-in-Chief Chris Sullivan and the General Executive Council have called for the formation of an SCV Sesquicentennial Commission. While the federal government has also formed a Sesquicentennial Commission, ours will be separate, independent and with its own mission:

- 1) To promote the true history of the war through sesquicentennial events
- 2) To promote the SCV through these events
- 3) To establish a *max effort* event (to use reenacting parlance) for our national organization to promote each year of the sesquicentennial
- 4) To aid divisions in organizing and promoting sesquicentennial events in their states and
- 5) To have placed on the federal commission as many SCV members as possible to guard against political correctness running amok.

If you are interested in serving on this very important effort, please contact Don Shelton, SCV Chief of Staff at sheltonreb@qx.net

Jefferson Davis' Birthday Celebration June 2

The Jefferson Davis Memorial Committee Sons of Confederate Veterans, Virginia Division, proudly announces the 199th celebration of Confederate President Jefferson F. Davis' birth at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia on June 2, 2007 at 10 AM.

Come join us for a Confederate service honoring our first and only Southern President.

This year's keynote speaker is Virginia Tech Professor Dr. James I. 'Bud' Robertson Jr.

Come join us for music, poems, laying of the wreaths, and an unforgettable artillery salute on the Bluffs of the James River.

Anyone wishing to lay a wreath, please contact Jim Cochrane at 804-356-8868.

For further information or to participate, contact Everette Ellis 804-346-4515, or Russell Darden 757-653-2508.

This event is free and open to the public. Period dress is encouraged but not required. Light refreshments will be served, and a limited number of free souvenir programs and ribbons will be available. The ribbons are perfect to attach to your camp flags.

Ceremonial flags will be available for purchase.

Hope to see you there; make your plans now.

SCV Seeks Historic Documents

Compatriots,

As part of my work as historian-in-chief, I am working to rebuild the collection of documents that record the history of SCV. Given that we are an historical organization which prides itself on its efforts to preserve history, we have done a poor job of keeping records that document the history and activities of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

There are documents contained in various archives which we have begun to research and which reveal information about the past of our organization. One such document, an article from *Life Magazine* from 1946 in the Mississippi Archives in Jackson, states that then President Harry Truman was a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. We will continue this work in the archives, but there is something you may be able to assist with in this effort.

If you have any documents that pertain to the national organization — such as minutes of national conventions, national convention programs, minutes of General Executive Council (GEC) meetings or documents dealing with events or issues in which the national organization was involved, we would like to know about them and encourage you to either give a copy of them to or donate the item itself to be preserved at Elm Springs. We have a fair number of records of the type listed above, beginning in 1954, and as a consequence, are seeing items of the type described from the year 1953 or before.

If you have documents that pertain to your divisions/camps that help document their history, I encourage you to contact your division/camp command to let them know what you have. They may wish to collect these records in the same manner we are working to collect the records that reflect the history of the national SCV.

If you have any document that matches the above description of the national records we are seeking, please email me a scvhic@yahoo.com as I would like to discuss them with you.

Thanks in advance for any assistance you can render.

Chuck Rand
Historian-in-Chief
318-387-3791

Delaware Confederate Monument

The Delaware Grays Camp 2068 will be unveiling the state's first-ever historical monument honoring Delaware's citizens and soldiers who supported and enlisted in Southern armies during the War Between the States on Saturday, May 12th (rain date is May 13th), on the grounds of the Nutter B. Marvel Museum, South Bedford Street, Georgetown, Delaware.

The grounds open at noon, and ceremonies will take place at the mon-

ument at 1 PM. Admission is free and open to the general public. There will be speeches commemorating the event, a 21-gun salute, cannon salutes, a wreath-laying ceremony, and descendants of several of the soldiers on hand to witness the event. If you or your group are interested in presenting a wreath during this event, contact the Monument Committee at www.descv.org with your name, for the schedule. Following the event, there will be refreshments as well as a reenactor's encampment on the grounds.

Delaware, a border state during the war, never left the Union, but it is estimated up to as many as 2,000 of her native sons joined Southern armies. There are monuments honoring those Delawareans who joined the Federal armies at Gettysburg and Sharpsburg Battlefields, as well as other places, but none — until now — recognizing the sacrifices of Delawareans who supported the Cause of independence and the efforts of the Confederate States of America during 1861-1865.

Names of many of Delaware's Confederate soldiers will be included on this monument and more added as on-going research reveals more of their identities. Anyone with names of possible Delaware Confederate soldiers is asked to contact the Monument Committee through the Delaware Grays website at www.descv.org. ❏



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This medal is electric gold plated about 6 inches long. All colors are Cloisnéé. His picture is in color and under an epoxy dome. All of the medals will be numbered 001, the special dates in his life will be year dates, example birthday 1807 and so on. Only 200 will be struck. Can't guarantee number or special number. When you order by e-mail or phone, if it is available I will hold it for you. Order now to assure you get the medal number of your choice.

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THE VIRGINIA DIVISION, SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

April 21, 2007 – 2:00 PM



ANNUAL CONFEDERATE HERITAGE MONTH PARADE

Inviting all members of: The Sons of Confederate Veterans, Reenactors, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Children of the Confederacy, Order of the Confederate Rose, Confederate Mechanized Cavalry, the HPA and their families.

March down famed Monument Avenue to Hollywood Cemetery.



Special attraction at the General Robert E. Lee Monument to commemorate his 200th birthday. Military gun and artillery salute will conclude the service.

Shuttle buses will transport you back to the starting point of the parade.

Registration postmark by April 10, 2007.
NO ENTRANCE FEE REQUIRED

Unit numbers will be mailed to you prior to April 15, 2007.

After registering, you will receive complete information about staging areas, starting times, parade route, rules/regulations, parking, camping and discount lodging, shuttle service, directions and more.

REGISTRATION FORMS AND INFORMATION AT WWW.VA-SCV.ORG

REGISTER TODAY! Use the form and e-mail to or mail to Robert Millikin, 8517 Peaks Rd, Hanover, VA 23069

Free Commemorative Ribbon to parade participants

**APRIL IS CONFEDERATE
HISTORY AND HERITAGE
MONTH IN VIRGINIA
BRING YOUR
FLAGS !!!**

*Calling All Sons and DAUGHTERS
to the 5th Annual
Sam Davis Youth Camp*

Find us on the web at... [Http://samdavis.scv.org](http://samdavis.scv.org)



**Co-Ed Camp: Monday, July 30 – Sunday, August 5, 2007
At the Kinard Conference Center near Batesburg-Leesville, SC
(5 miles off I-20, 30 minutes from Columbia, SC)**

Why should your son or daughter attend the Sam Davis Youth Camp?

In a survey conducted by the Center for Survey Research and Analysis in 2000, 65% of college seniors **failed** to pass a high school equivalent American history test:

- Only 23% correctly identified James Madison as the “Father of the Constitution.”
 - Yet, 98% knew that “Snoop Doggy Dog” is a rapper.
- Just over half, 52% knew that George Washington's Farewell Address warned against establishing permanent alliances with foreign governments.
 - Yet, 99% correctly identified Beavis & Butthead.

In 1864, Major-General Patrick Cleburne prophetically warned: *If the South should lose, it means that the history of the heroic struggle will be written by the enemy, that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers, will be impressed by all of the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision.*

Today, his words ring all too true. There is no question that the youth of today must run a terrible gauntlet, and that many are struck down along the way by one or more of the politically correct influences which flourish in our schools. Sometimes these youths are from the best homes, with strong families and religious training. With even the most conscientious parenting though, oftentimes in high school or college, even these best & brightest finally succumb to the liberal, *politically correct* view of history.

This summer, you can help turn the tide. For one week, our Southern young men and ladies (ages 12-17) will gather to hear the truths about the War for Southern Independence. This camp (named for the great young Confederate Sam Davis) will combine fun and recreation with thoughtful instruction in Southern history, the War Between the States, the theology of the South during the War, lessons on Southern heroes, examples of great men of the Faith, and for the first year, special programs and sessions for our Southern ladies!

This is the fifth year the Sons of Confederate Veterans has offered such a wonderful event for our sons and grandsons, and the second year we offer the program for our daughters. We urge you to take advantage of this great opportunity. It is our responsibility to teach our Southern history and culture to the future generations.

Need more details? Interested in becoming a counselor? Please contact:

Jack Marlar, 2161 Greenpond Rd., Fountain Inn, SC 29644 – 864-616-0042

The Sam Davis Youth Camp – 2007 Registration Form

Full Name: _____

Street Address: _____ City: _____

State: _____ Zip Code: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

Sex: _____ Male _____ Female

Date of Birth: *(must be born on or before July, 1994)* _____

Name of Sponsoring SCV Camp: _____

Parent or Guardian With Whom Camper Lives: _____

Parent/Guardian Work or Emergency Contact Phone Number: _____

Required Medical Information

Please attach additional information as needed.

Date of Last Tetanus Booster: _____

Prescribed Medication Taken, if any: _____

Reason for Taking Medication: _____

Specific Allergies (including type of reaction): _____

Does Camper Have Asthma or Hay Fever? _____

Specific Activities to Be Restricted (Please state reason): _____

Insurance Information (Group, Plan Number & Phone Number) (Please attach copy of Insurance Card)

Medical Release Form

Registration cannot be processed without the signature of the camper's parent or guardian on this release form.

In case of medical emergency, I understand every effort will be made to contact parents or guardians of campers. In the event that I cannot be reached, I hereby give permission to the physician selected by the Sam Davis Youth Camp to hospitalize; secure proper treatments; and order injection, anesthesia, or surgery for my child as named. I also understand that the Sam Davis Youth Camp reserves the right to review any information given and determine camper capability based upon that information.

Parent or Guardian's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Payment Information

Payment is due when your completed application is submitted. The cost for room, board, and all activities and needed supplies is \$495.00 for each camper. Make checks payable to The Sam Davis Youth Camp, and mail to: Post Office Box 59, Columbia, TN, 38402. When your registration has been received and processed, you will receive a confirmation by mail, followed by details regarding camp facilities and scheduled activities.

Registration Deadline: June 1, 2007

Continued from page 7

Dispatches From the Front

lem, Virginia, on October 10, 1861, in Company K of the 54th Virginia Infantry. Salem is an independent city lying within the borders of Roanoke County, Virginia. Private James R. John died of disease in 1862, according to page 196 Jeffrey Weaver's book, *54th Virginia Infantry*, H.E. Howard, Inc., Lynchburg, VA, 1993. His brother Joseph John was captured at Resaca, GA, on 6/20/1864 and sent to Alton, Illinois. He was exchanged in February 1865.

I regret that the article contains incorrect information. Obviously, Major Arthur John was a hero in his own right, but the facts appear to indicate that Private Joseph John, Co. K of the 54th Virginia Infantry was not the Welshman described in the article as Major John's father.

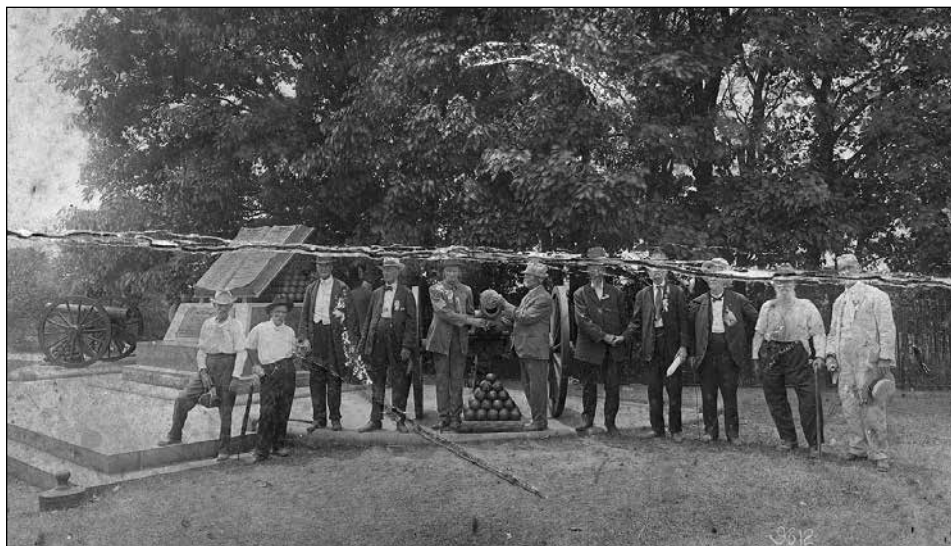
Confederately yours,
John B. Wells III
Past Genealogist-in-Chief, SCV
William Thomas Overby Camp 715
Newnan, Georgia

Needs help identifying old photo

To the Editor:

I have this old photo of veterans that has been in my family for a number of years. The Confederate Veterans are from North Carolina. I'm trying to find out more about the photo. The photo is the 50th reunion at Gettysburg. I have contacted Gettysburg, the National Archives in Maryland and the North Carolina Division SCV. They have no copy of this photo. An NC camp published the photo on one of their newsletters, but I still have no response. My great-grandfather did fight for NC, but died before the reunion. Is it possible to have it published in the magazine to get better exposure? Thank you.

David McDougall
Dalzell, SC 29040
803-499-3446
P.G.T. Beauregard Camp 1485
Sumter, SC



If you have any information about this photo, please contact CompatriotMcDougall.

Confederate pennies misleading

To the Editor:

I enjoyed *The Gold Coin* article by Martha Parnell in the January/February 2007 issue of *Confederate Veteran*. The problem I have with the article is the misrepresentation of Confederate coinage. The coin image published with the article is a Confederate cent (penny), not a Confederate gold coin. The coin shown is an 1874 restrike by Union Captain John W. Haseltine, a Philadelphia coin dealer. The image used is not even of an original 1861 Confederate cent. The originals were made in Philadelphia by Robert Lovett, Jr., an accomplished engraver and die sinker.

As a numismatist and the author of the book *The Lovett Cent; a Confederate Story*, I heartily dislike the impression the use of this coin image leaves on the readership. The gold coins in the Confederate Treasury were either of US, Mexican, Spanish, or European origin. The gold and silver coins struck by the Confederacy were made using US coining dies. These were the dies that existed in the mints when they were captured in 1861. In general, the coins made under Confederate control are indistinguishable from those made under US control. Numismatic researchers can tell you which dies were used by the Confederacy, but those same dies had been used by the US as well.

In March of 1861, the New Orleans architectural firm of Gallier and Esterbrook supplied a description for a coin design that could have been used for various coin denominations, including gold. This design was never implemented by the Confederacy. On January 22, 1863, Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, wrote a letter to Senator Clement C. Clay of Alabama. In this letter he described specifications for three denominations of gold coins he referred to as *Cavaliers*. There is no evidence that any were ever struck, and none are known to exist. In recent years, the Gallier and Esterbrook description has been combined with the Benjamin specifications to create fantasy coins that never existed.

The so-called Jefferson Davis dime was made at the mint in Paris, France, as attested in a letter by Davis in June 1880. The so-called Beauregard half-dime was probably made at the French mint as well. Neither of these coins was commissioned by the Confederate government. The Confederate half-dollar was made using the obverse (front) die of an 1861 US half-dollar and a newly engraved Confederate reverse die (rear). Only four were struck at the New Orleans mint, and these under questionable circumstances. The current location of all four coins is known. The Confederate cent was made in Philadelphia by Robert Lovett, Jr. The popular story states that twelve coins were made, but the author has images

of twelve existing coins and knows where two more are located, this making fourteen coins. In June 1886, Edward Maris, MD, stated that there were sixteen original Confederate cents; this is probably correct.

Harold Levi
 Pvt. David W. Payne Camp 1633
 Blairsville, Georgia

No Confederate gold coins minted

To the Editor:

The article *The Gold Coin* in the January/February 2007 *Confederate Veteran* is a very interesting and moving account of a Confederate soldier and the trail of some gold Confederate coins he acquired. However, the account does have one slight flaw — there were no

Confederate minted gold coins!

As those familiar with Confederate money know, only two Confederate coins were actually minted: a fifty-cent piece and a one-cent piece. Only a handful were minted and none were ever put into circulation. There was apparently a hoard of Confederate Government-owned gold coins on the Davis 1865 escape train headed south from Richmond, but they were probably all US Federal Government-minted gold coins or a combination of US and English coins.

The coins pictured in the article are Confederate copper one-cent pieces. As a matter of interest, there were seven souvenir restrikes of this coin, made in gold, in the year 1874 by a Northern businessman. The gold coins that Confederate Pvt. Acree received for his service as an escort for President Davis

on the escape train were most likely minted by the US Government. This doesn't detract from the story of Pvt. Acree's gold coins, but it does clear up some potentially misleading impressions, and provides information about the true nature of *Confederate Gold* and Confederate coins in general.

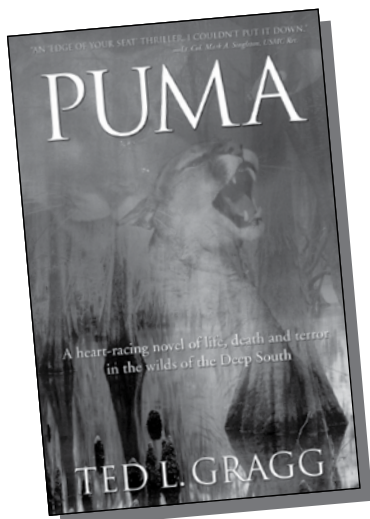
John S. (Jack) Gibson
 Gen. Robert E. Lee Camp 2005
 Smyrna, GA

Editor's note: Thanks to Compatriots Levi and Gibson for their letters about Confederate coinage. Not knowing which gold coin was used in the article, I took artistic license and used the Confederate penny artwork which I had on hand to illustrate it. I should have included a disclaimer at the end of the article. Sorry for the omission.



Letters to the editor are welcome. Please e-mail to eic@scv.org or you can mail to 9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587. Please include your camp name, number and city. Space is limited; try to keep to 500 words or less, but longer letters may be edited and/or printed, space permitting. Differences of opinion are invited; attacks on fellow compatriots are not and will not be published.

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cavalry...\$40, \$20/6; five CSA cotton 3'x5' set: \$100 or \$33 each. 12"x18" gravemarkers, all CSA flags, \$144/144, 4"x6" \$72/144. Confederate jacquard woven 4'x6' blanket, 2 pillows (16"x16"), table runner set w/6 place sets and beach towel...\$100. 3'x5' super-poly flags: \$3 each, assorted gross (144) or \$4/12 per design. 5'x8' flags \$40 each, 3'x5' \$10 each, selection: Stars & Bars, 2nd, 3rd, Bonnie Blue, Georgia, Battle, USA, and Betsy Ross. 6' brass flagpole kit w/nylon flag...\$48 (\$24/24), eagle and bracket white steel kit w/super-poly flag...\$20 (\$8/24). Car flags \$3.00/144, \$10 each. Ruffin Industrial Group, 314 Water Street, Washington, GA 30673. 706-456-3000, 888-884-3524. www.ruffinflag.com or www.usflagking.com.

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RALEIGH, NC—June 2-3, 2007, Civil War & Military Collectors Show, North Carolina State Fairgrounds, 1025 Blue Ridge Road, Arms & Memorabilia—Civil War, Indian Wars, WWI, WWII, etc. Info: Carolina Trader Promotions, 704-282-1339.

FOR SALE WOMEN'S APPAREL: Ball gown and cotton dress with undergarments and accessories. Size 10-12. Call 706-882-4690 or email dixie@wirelesshometown.com

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Confederate Veteran Rate: The fee for a twenty (20) word ad in Confederate Classifieds is \$20. All additional words are 50 cents each. The minimum fee per ad is \$20. Send all classified advertisements, payable to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, to: Editor-in-Chief, 9701 Fonville Road, Wake Forest, NC 27587. **All ads must be prepaid.**

The Packet Boat *John Marshall*

Transported Stonewall Jackson's Remains to Lexington

by Carolyn Evans Austin, Appomattox Chapter 11, UDC

Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson was mortally wounded near Chancellorsville on May 2, 1863, by his own men while returning to his camp at night. Dr. Hunter H. McGuire attended to Jackson and amputated his arm. General Jackson died on May 10, 1863, of pneumonia. Jackson's body was then transported by train from Fredericksburg to Richmond.

The train was met in Richmond by a great number of mourners at the Broad Street Station, as well as at Capitol Square. His body would lie in state at the Capitol on the 12th of May and was then moved to the Governor's Mansion the following morning, where the funeral service took place.

Following the funeral, the casket was moved to the Virginia Central Railroad Depot for the trip to Gordonsville, and then transferred to the Orange and Alexandria line for the last part of the trip to Lynchburg. The train carried the body of Jackson, close friends and family as well as Virginia Governor John Letcher and his wife.

The train arrived in Lynchburg at about 6:30 PM on the 13th of May, at which time the remains were removed and placed in a hearse and the procession began to the Packet Boat *Marshall* landing at Ninth Street and the canal. Church bells rang and guns fired one-minute salvos throughout the procession. The funeral route was lined with mourners and about 1,500 recovering soldiers — all there to honor one of the Confederacy's greatest generals. Many of these maimed and suffering soldiers were General Jackson's war-worn veterans. That evening a special funeral

service was held at the First Presbyterian Church, with James B. Ramsey officiating. Miss Ida W. Jones of Appomattox, who reported on the Confederate Honor Guard and the attendance of Mrs. Jackson and her daughter Julia, gave an eyewitness account of this service.

The Packet Boat *Marshall* left Lynchburg at about 10:00 PM for the final portion of the journey to Lexington. Residents of the area crossed to the canal side of the river to witness the boats with lanterns and torches passing.

Citizens of all walks of life wanted to witness General Jackson's last trip to Lexington, his home and final resting place.

Dr. James I. (Bud) Robertson, Jr. endorses this program. "The *Marshall* is an extremely unique piece of history. Although it enjoyed a long career as a packet boat on the James River, it is remembered most for an 1863 trip in which it carried the remains of Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson from Lynchburg to burial at Lexington. Nothing else in the War's history quite matches this incident. Since Jackson's death was the severest personal loss of the Southern states in the War Between the States, the *Marshall* has far more historical value than has been shown to it up to this time. It deserves a better fate through restoration and publicity."

On May 12, 2007, the Lynchburg Historical Foundation will sponsor a reenactment of the procession of General Stonewall Jackson's remains from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to the Packet Boat *Marshall*. A living history

exhibit/encampment is being planned for this event and will be held adjacent to the Depot Grille in Lynchburg. Anyone interested may contact Sally Schneider or Dennis Beeton. If you would like to participate, please contact: Kenny Rowlette at kgrowlet@liberty.edu Phone: 434/582-2087 or Laurie Lenz at True2Dixie@aol.com

Plans are being formulated for premier War Between the States artist, Mr. Mort Künstler, to be present for the weekend of May 11-13, 2007, in a number of capacities. One of these will be the scheduled unveiling of the painting of the Packet Boat *John Marshall* as it was engaged in the funeral procession of General Jackson's coffin on May 13, 1863. Mr. Künstler is a major sponsor for this event. Further plans include a joint fundraising event with the Lynchburg Historical Foundation and The Civil War Chaplain's Museum co hosting a silent auction of Mr. Künstler's artwork for the benefit of these organizations. Check the Lynchburg Historical Foundation's web site for event news and schedules.

For sponsorship or contributions, contact Sally A. Schneider, Executive Director, Packet Boat Preservation Fund, Lynchburg Historical Foundation at 434-528-5353 or fax 434-528-9413 or email lhfi@centralva.net or www.lyncburghhistoricalfoundation.org. Or, you may also contact Dennis J. Beeton at Dixie Outfitters at 434-846-3006 or email djbeeton@hotmail.com

The Virginia Division United Daughters of the Confederacy has endorsed this historic project and encourages participation.

Continued on page 56

Packet Boat *Marshall*

Other sponsors of the Packet Boat Preservation Program are C. L. Lewis & Company, Inc.; Arm and Hammer Company, Bailey Spencer Hardware, Master Engineers; Lynchburg Restoration, Lynchburg Parks and Recreation, Pearson Equipment Company and Dixie Outfitters of Madison Heights, Virginia.

The goal of the Foundation is to raise \$100,000 for the preservation of the hull and to construct a building to protect the hull — both having been completed September 16, 2006. Other goals include providing a mural within the building as well as historical markers for the outside of the building and to get the Packet Boat *Marshall* site on the Civil War Trails Map. Corporate and retail sponsorships are welcome,



Packet Boat Marshall after restoration of hull and addition of building.

and all interested parties may contact Sally Schneider or Dennis Beeton for further information. As this article had to be crafted prior to final formulation

of scheduled events, please check directly with the Lynchburg Historical Foundation for further information as it becomes available. ☒

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The Birthplace Of The HUNLEY for the 2007 Sons of Confederate Veteran's Convention July 25-27, 2007 • Mobile, Alabama • In the Historic Battle House Hotel



The Battle House

There has been a hotel on the corner of Royal and St. Francis in Mobile, since before 1800. The two early houses which stood here were the Franklin House and the Waverley. Before either there was an establishment called the Alabama House and this is likely where Andrew Jackson housed his headquarters in 1814.

The original Battle House opened Dec. 11, 1852 and burned on February 12, 1905, as had its two predecessors. The name comes from its owners, the three Battle brothers. It reopened in 1908 on the same site after a \$1,150,000 rebuild. The UCV held a convention here on April 25-28, 1910, with floored tents three miles "down the Bay" for veterans. The SCV held its convention at The Battle House in 1953. In 1972

The Battle House closed its doors to reopen in 2006. The Battle House has been renovated and restored. The Raphael Semmes Camp 11 hopes you find the accommodations more to your liking.

George Washington didn't sleep here but - Jefferson Davis, Henry Clay, William L. Yancey, General P.G. T. Beauregard, General Patrick Cleburne, General William J. Hardee, General Braxton Bragg, General Richard Taylor, Admiral Raphael Semmes, Admiral Franklin Buchanan, the Confederate Spy Belle Boyd, Lt. Colonel Arthur J. L. Fremantle of Her Majesties Coldstream Guards, Edwin Booth, Adelina Patti, Oscar Wilde, Teddy Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Millard Fillmore, Stephen A. Douglas, Babe Ruth, Sarah Burnhardt did - and so can you.

**For registration or more information contact
Raphael Semmes Camp 11 Sons of Confederate Veterans
P. O. Box 414 • Mobile, AL 36601 • www.SCVSemmes.org**



Sons of Confederate Veterans
2007 REUNION SCHEDULE

Mobile, Alabama • July 25 – 28, 2007 • Raphael Semmes Camp 11
(Proposed/Subject to Change)

Wednesday, July 25TH

Vendor Area Opens (Set-Up & Sales)	10:00 AM
Registration Opens	10:00 AM
GEC Meeting – Battle House Hotel – Bienville Meeting Room)	3:00 PM- 5:00 PM
Bellingrath Gardens Tour and Riverboat Dinner Cruise	3:30 PM
(Battle House - Limited to 100 passengers – Price \$70.00 per person)	

Thursday, July 26TH

SCV Prayer Breakfast – Price \$21.00	6:30 AM
Registration Opens	8:00 AM
Vendor Area Opens	8:00 AM
Opening Ceremony at Mobile Convention Center	8:30 AM
Business Session 1 (Mobile Convention Center)	9:00 AM
Ladies Tour (Antebellum Homes of Mobile Tour) – Price \$25.00	9:00 AM Departure
SCV Awards Luncheon – Price \$31.00	1:00 PM
Memorial Service at Cathedral of Immaculate Conception	3:30 PM
Confederate Confidential – Reception & Exhibit at Museum of Mobile	5:00 PM
(Price – \$25.00 per person)	
SCV Oratorical contest (Battle House Hotel – Moonlight Ballroom)	9:00 PM

Friday, July 27TH

R. E. Lee Memorial Breakfast – Price \$21.00	6:45 AM
Registration Opens	8:00 AM
Vendor Area Opens	8:00 AM
Business Session 2 (Mobile Convention Center)	8:30 AM
H. L. Hunley Luncheon – Price \$31.00	12:00 PM
Tour of Fort Gaines – Price \$20.00	2:00 PM Departure
Battleship USS <i>Alabama</i> Tour and Dinner – Price \$50.00 per person	3:00 PM Shuttle
The Rebelaires Free Concert – Moonlight Ballroom	8:00 PM

Saturday, July 28TH

Registration Opens	8:00 AM
Vendor Area Opens	8:00 AM
Army Meetings	8:30 AM- 10:00 AM
(AOT-Moonlight Ballroom, ATM-Bienville, ANV- Mobile Convention Center)	
Business Session 3 (Mobile Convention Center)	10:45 AM – 1:00 PM
GEC Meeting – Battle House Hotel – Bienville Meeting Room	3:00 PM – 5:00 PM
Debutante Dance Lessons (Battle House Hotel – Crystal Ballroom)	3:00 PM
Commander-in-Chief's Reception	6:00 PM
Banquet, Debutante Presentation, and Grand Ball	7:00 PM Dinner
(Battle House Hotel – Moonlight Ballroom – Price \$65.00)	



Official Registration¹ Form
Sons of Confederate Veterans 2007 Reunion
Mobile, Alabama • July 25 – 28, 2007
Raphael Semmes Camp 11

NAME: _____

SCV CAMP NAME AND NUMBER: _____

TITLE/POSITION: _____

PERSONAL ADDRESS: _____

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REGISTRATION PRIOR TO JULY 1ST, 2007 — \$70.00

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Mail To:

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MOBILE, ALABAMA 36604

ELECTRONIC REGISTRATION AVAILABLE VIA OUR WEB SITE
www.scvsemmes.org/2007convention.shtml

Reunion Program Options/Advertising Rates³

FULL PAGE \$200.00
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BUSINESS CARD \$ 25.00
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¹ REGISTRATION INCLUDES BADGE AND PROGRAM — EXTRA BADGES AND PROGRAMS WILL BE AVAILABLE AT CONVENTION CHECK IN

² Opening Fall 2006 — Four Star Marriott Resort

³ Orders and information must be received by **July 15, 2007** at address above for inclusion in Reunion Program.
Circle Option Above, Include Payment, and Attach Information to be placed in Reunion Program.

Bricks for Beauvoir

*This project will help finance the rebuilding of Beauvoir
and is endorsed by the General Executive Council
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Ancestral Memorial Brick Order Form

Instructions: Use the lines as laid out or come up with your own layout, but no more than three lines of info and no more than 15 spaces per line. You may use abbreviations when necessary. (See Sample Below)

Line 1: _____

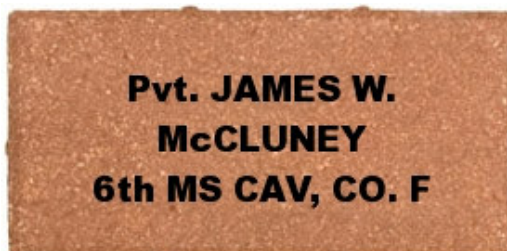
(First and Last Name)

Line 2: _____

(Rank)

Line 3: _____

(Company and Regiment)



**Make Checks in the Amount of \$50.00 per brick to:
Mississippi Division, SCV
For: Beauvoir Memorial Brick Fund
Mail Checks to: Mississippi Division, SCV
C/O Larry McCluney, MS-Div Lt. Commander
1412 North Park Dr . . . Greenwood, MS . . . 38930**

Bricks will be placed in a plaza around the tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier

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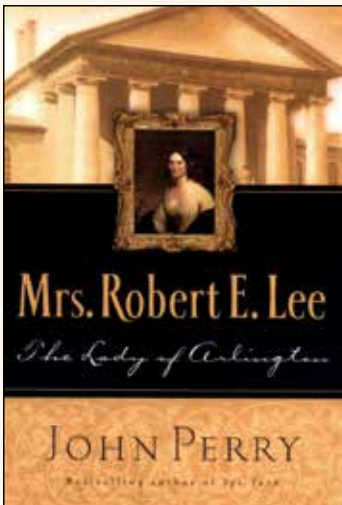
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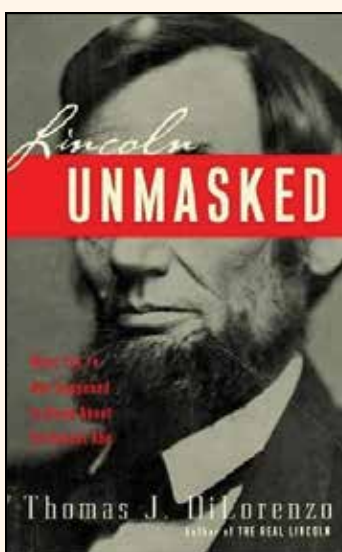
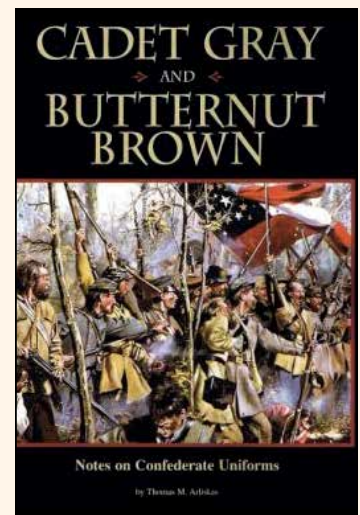


Mrs. Robert E. Lee: The Lady Of Arlington: Mary Custis Lee was a woman of contrasts. A woman with a will of iron whose faith in God sustained her through years of separation from her Husband, the deaths of two children and the heartbreaking transformation of her magnificent estate into a military cemetery. Based on previously unpublished private journals and letters spanning half a century, Mrs. Robert E. Lee unveils the story of an articulate and selfless patriot worthy of her heritage as the great-granddaughter of Martha Washington and consort to one of the most revered military leaders in American history. **Item# 993 \$14.99**

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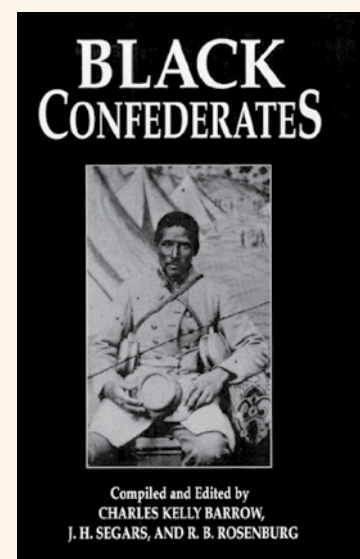


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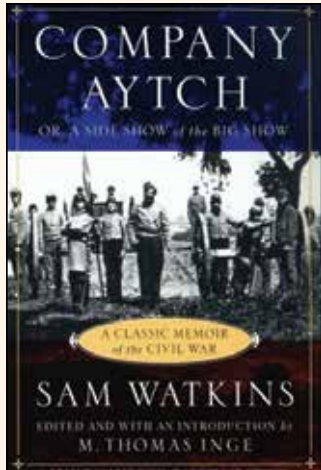
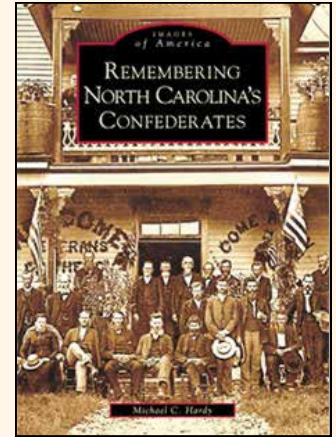
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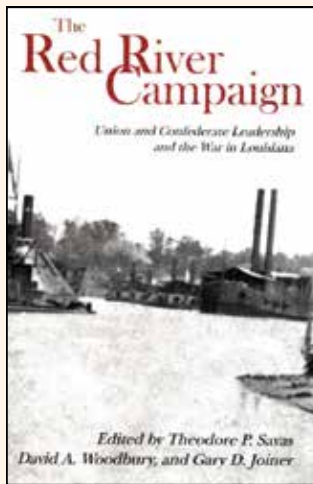
monument to the state's fallen Confederate soldiers was erected. Over the next 14 decades, countless monuments were commissioned in cemeteries and courthouse squares across the state. The images within this book—photographs of veterans and reunions, monuments, and tombstones—are but a sampling of the many ways that the old Confederate soldiers are commemorated across the Old North State. **Item# 1197 \$19.99**



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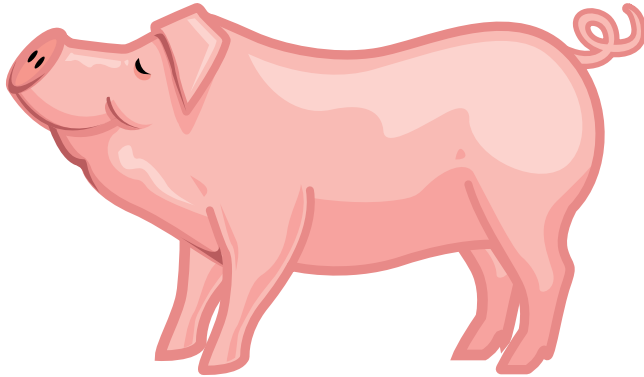
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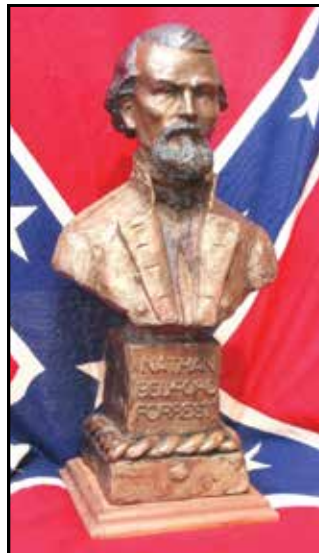
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